FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JANUARY 1985

Lebanon

Israeli Withdrawal Decision — The Israeli Cabinet approved the defense establishment's proposal to begin withdrawing from Lebanon in three main phases, Jerusalem television announced at the end of the Cabinet session on 14 January. In the first phase, which will be implemented within 5 weeks, the IDF will evacuate the Sidon area and deploy in the Al-Litani River-Al-Nabatiyah area. The second withdrawal will be in the eastern sector, where the IDF will deploy around Hasbayya; while in the third phase the IDF will withdraw to the international border, while still providing support for the army of southern Lebanon which will continue to operate in part of the south. Commenting on the decision in a television interview,Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin noted that the withdrawal will enable the IDF to practice a mobile and "aggressive" system of defense in which it will enjoy full freedom to take preemptive action against any attempt by the "terrorists" to reorganize in southern Lebanon. Each stage of the withdrawal will be short enough to preclude any need to fortify the IDF lines and long enough to give Lebanon and Syria a chance to ensure an "orderly arrangement" in the south, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres asserted in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. He also confirmed that Israel would welcome UNIFIL's deployment in the areas evacuated by the IDF. Defense Minister Rabin suggested UNIFIL's deployment in these areas during talks with visiting UN Under Secretary Brian Urquhart, who said he will approach the Security Council to discuss an amendment to UNIFIL's mandate in this regard, according to the radio.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, one of six Likud ministers who opposed the Cabinet decision, subsequently told Jerusalem radio that he could not support a withdrawal proposal that was "unbalanced" because of its failure to provide "minimum security arrangements" for Israel's Galilee settlements. Shamir said that he and his colleagues will attempt in forthcoming months to amend the withdrawal arrangements in order to rectify this deficiency.

Security Situation — In Beirut, the Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for killing two French military observers who were ambushed in the southern suburbs, contending that they were spies, Paris radio reported. The Jihad group also warned that it will try the five Americans it is holding as spies who will "get the punishment they deserve," according to AFP.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force attacked another ship in the Gulf on 14 January, hitting a "large maritime target" near Khark Island, Iraq announced in a military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. The communique stated that all Iraqi planes returned safely to base, and an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA subsequently denied an IRNA report that the Iranian Air Force downed an Iraqi plane in a dogfight over the Gulf around the same time. Earlier, Iranian aircraft raided another target inside Iraq, inflicting "considerable casualties" and destroying a radar station in a strike on the Rawanduz barracks in northeastern Iraq, according to an Iranian communique reported by IRNA.

Commenting on the recent intensification of the air war, the Iranian Air Force commander warned that Iran will react firmly to any future Iraqi air attacks on Iranian residential areas, adding that Iran has the capability to bomb "any point" inside Iraq, IRNA reported.

Kuwait

Kuwait has sent military cadres to the Soviet Union for training in the use of SAM-8 missiles, and to Egypt for training with shoulder-fired SAM's, the commander of the Kuwaiti Army's air defenses disclosed in a press interview cited by KUNA.

Western Sahara

A Moroccan Information Ministry communique, cited by Rabat radio, claimed that Saharan troops suffered heavy losses before fleeing in their 12 January attack. The Moroccan communique admitted that an F-1 plane was shot down by a missile launched from a neighboring country. Meanwhile, an SDAR Information Ministry communique stated that two more Moroccan aircraft were shot down on 13 January, according to Algiers radio.

Afghanistan

The DRA issued two strong protests, reported by Kabul radio, against 10 January Pakistani and Iranian "aggressions." The DRA accused Pakistani border militia of shelling Chamkani and Bangash residential areas, and blamed Iran for an airspace violation over Nimroz Province.

Pakistan

President Ziaul Haq, at a press conference reported by Karachi radio, announced that he will amend the Constitution before the general elections.

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Further on PDPA 20th Anniversary Celebrations

Part II of Karmal Speech

LD142230 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Part II of speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered at the 10 January session of the PDPA Central Committee at the Kabul Polytechnic Conference Hall on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA — recorded]

[Text] Comrades: The period of infancy for our party is over. Now the party has grown up and is beyond its twenties: It enters the 3d decade of its experienced life. The voice of our party has turned into a roar [applause]. Ensuring the party's organic unity from the viewpoint of ideology, policy, organization, and the consolidation of principled unity remain a permament and continuing duty for us because as long as the classes struggle, capitalism and imperialism will exist in the world in the national and international arena. [applause]

Comrades, yes, struggle for party unity is not a temporary campaign, but a continuous and intensive struggle for all party committees, organizations and each party member. It was because of this that Lenin warned the revolutionaries that "nothing is easier than writing the word unity with capital letters, promising it, and calling oneself a supporter." In practice, it is only through collective work and through organizing all party members that we can always consolidate and advance the cause of party unity. [applause]

On the basis of established scientific principles we are wholeheartedly loyal to the cause of our party unity. [applause] We will preserve the unity of the ranks of our party for the blind, martyrs, and heroes as the pupil of our eyes. [audience shouts: "We preserve"] and will constantly consolidate our proud party from the viewpoint of theory, practice, and organization. [applause]

The PDPA is at the head of the work toward realizing revolutionary transformation and defense of it.

Comrades, the April revolution happened in order to ensure that the people's living standards are raised in practice. This determines the policy of the party as well as the character of revolutionary sovereignty. Let us look at the nature of this policy. Briefly speaking it is characterized in general by the following:

In the political sphere:

—In the strengthening and expansion of revolutionary sovereignty; completion and improvement of a new political system; development of its democratic bases through raising the role and participation of social organizations; also by holding elections for organs of sovereignty, including Loya Jerga [Grand Assembly] and ensuring direct participation by working people through the National Fatherland Front [NFF] in this process, to ensure the real democracy of working people;

— By ensuring genuine equality and comprehensive development of Afghan nationalities and tribes, their native participation in the construction of a new life and its defense, and the unity of all the fraternal people living in our united homeland of Afghanistan;

— In the unswerving pursuance of the declared principles of revolutionary sovereignty regarding the sacred religion of Islam, the religious sentiments and rites and the accepted traditions of people and creation of free necessary conditions for performance of religious rites and ceremonies;

In the economic and social spheres:

— By the continual and step by step elimination of economic backwardness in Afghanistan;

— By complete and continuous implementation of the democratic land and water reforms; ensuring in this way the just distribution of land and water first to those peasants who work the land;

— In the development of economic patterns and sectors according to the stages of the growth of revolution and society, development of national industries, expansion of industrial and agricultural production, transport and other economic fields, while giving consistent priority to the rapid promotion of the state sector as a fundamental principle;

— With consistent and continued elimination of illiteracy, improvement of the general and mass education system on new and progressive lines, rendering comprehensive assistance to develop national languages and culture in our country — the principled and step by step implementation of the cultural revolution;

— In the improvement of peoples' welfare within the limits of existing possibilities, improvement of the living conditions of working people, public health and health services for the people.

These are the basic points of the objectives of our revolution in this context. Despite the war launched by reaction and imperialism we began the work for their realization. Yet, it is only the beginning and still we have not succeeded to completely fulfill the objectives we set ourselves.

The workers and the people have not yet fully enjoyed the fruits of revolutilon and their revolutionary sovereignty. It must be pointed out that the core of the present difficulties in our revolution is neither constituted by the heavy load of many problems inherited from the previous regimes, nor by the mistakes that occurred.

The main reason for these difficulties are the open and continuous attempts by international imperialism and reaction in the region; headed by U.S. imperialism and expansionist Chinese chauvinism which is aimed at creating obstacles against the existence and suppression of our revolution. Hundreds of millions of dollars, pounds, and marks are spent to organize, train and arm counterrevolutionary bands, to equip them with the most sophisticated weapons including heavy weapons, for conducting

unbridled and fabricated propaganda, mean slanders, and deceiving world public opinion. Every day we receive reports of the brutalities and new inhuman crimes of the counterrevolutionary bands.

These professional murders under reactionary and imperialist orders, shed the blood of children, women, teachers, clergymen and other innocent Afghan people. They encroach upon the honor and dignity of our daughters and sisters; poison wells and other water sources; set fire to public institutions, schools, hospitals and mosques; destroy irrigation systems; and commit many other crimes. Realizing the futility of their attempts to overthrow revolutionary sovereignty, they use weapons to try to disrupt the economic life of our country and confront our people with deprivation, starvation, poverty and adversity.

The world is still not fully informed about the scale of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Here I will present only a few examples. The counterrevolution destroyed 1814 schools, 31 hospitals, 11 health centers, 906 peasant cooperatives, hundreds of trucks, 14,000 meters of telephone line and hundreds of electricity transmission pylons. Total damage arising from counterrevolutionary crimes reaches 35 billion afghanis. However, all attempts by reaction and imperialism to disrupt our economy and our development are doomed to defeat. The enemies have achieved only one thing in Afghanistan, and that is, they — including the Reagan adminstration — fully exposed their antipeople, antiprogress, inhumane, antifreedom, anti-Afghan and anti-Islam nature. Now our people are no longer deceived.

Listen carefully you defenders of human rights, you defenders of Islam and freedom of Afghanistan, you American imperialists and you, Mr Reagan. Our main task is the victory over the armed counterrevolution. Everything depends on this. Only the complete annihilation of the counterrevolution will allow us to completely fulfill assigned objectives. It is then that all people, every family and Afghan son will work in peace and have a prosperous life. [applause]

To achieve this, increasing enhancement of effectiveness and combat-readiness of our Armed Forces in cooperation with party and state organs and in close contact with Afghan people under the leadership of the party, is a great and vital course for our revolution and homeland. Our people always consider the armed defense of the homeland as a supreme duty. Today this fact more than ever dominates the hearts and minds of the true sons of Afghanistan. The party invites all Afghan compatriots to join the liberating Armed Forces — the groups of defenders of the revolution, and the self-defense groups — to deal a crushing and decisive rebuff to counterrevolutionary bands exported from abroad...[applause] To ensure that the reaction of the region, the black reaction of Pakistan, the black reaction of Iran, U.S. imperialism with all its NATO allies and the reactionary countries dependent on imperialism and Chinese expansionist hegemonism no longer dare to intervene and interfere in the homeland of Afghans. [applause]

Our achievements in the economic sphere are still meager. However, today we have a right to speak about them because we have made these gains in very hard and difficulit conditions.

The measure taken by the DRA party and Government to reconstruct enterprises, build new projects, improve the supply of raw materials and energy and protect them from enemy sabotage, made it possible to achieve a stable pace in improving the rate of industrial production. For example, industrial production for the year 1362 [year ending 20 March 84] increased by 15 percent in comparison to the year 1360 [year ending 20 March 82]. Industrial production growth in state and mixed sectors in the same period indicates an increase of 24 percent over 1360.

Today, we can proudly state that the decisions of the 11th PDPA Central Committee Plenum were implemented successfully. In 1362 industrial production reached the pre-revolution level.[applause]

Thus, a major task was accomplished not only economically but also politically. The plans for industrial production and construction during the current year are also being implemented as a whole.

The party pays special attention to the development of the state sector. The share of this sector in the national economy increased to 20 percent in the years after the victory of the April revolution. The state sector is the basic factor in ensuring stability in the country's economic situation.

The historic services of the PDPA are seen in the announcement for the first time in the history of Afghanistan on the democratic land reform. The great importance of this reform for peasants is undeniable because before the revolution, 10,000 families constituting less than 1 percent of the total number of landowners had at their disposal 20 percent of the best land. In contrast, more than 1 million peasant families were either petty landholders or landless.

We implement the land and water reforms continuously as our main task and as the core of the tasks of national democratic revolution. Meanwhile, we link its pace and scale with local situations. The DRA recently approved a number of legislative documents that regulate land and water relations more precisely and more comprehensively reflect the interests of landless peasants and petty land owners as well as the medium-size landowners and clergymen. Attention comrades, it is very important from the political point of view that now the peasants themselves are playing a more extensive and active role in implementing land reform through peasant councils. All this made it possible to overcome the specific retardation that came about in the process of land reform.

We point out with satisfaction that the majority of the country's irrigation networks are operative and new systems are being built. This fact is of vital importance for the millions of peasants and for the economy of the country as a whole.

The party and revolutionary sovereignty will undertake all necessary measures in the future too, to ensure that water and land in the country be distributed properly and justly in the interest of the peasants and all the people. Meanwhile, the traditions and tenets of Islam concerning the distribution of land and water will also be taken into account.

With every passing day, the needs of the peasantry for agricultural mechanized stations, chemical fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and insecticides are being met.

In 1361, we achieved pre-revolution levels in the production of basic agricultural produce, and there is sufficient quantity of basic foodstuff in our country.

The party and the government attach considerable importance to the development of various forms of mutual economic assistance, consumer cooperatives, and production supply and marketing. In recent years, 308 agricultural cooperatives, 138 consumer and craftsmen cooperatives, and 140 cooperative stores were established. We are confident that this is only the beginning, but it promises great prospects. It is also important that collective work and common interests bring human beings closer to each other and contribute to their unity in the common cause.

Now we briefly deal with the main social issues. The solution of these issues depends more on the economic conditions of the country, because more production is required for better living. And in this connection, too, the absence of peaceful conditions and the crimes of the counterrevolution have brought and will bring many difficulties. Yet, revolutionary sovereignty is taking all necessary measures within its power to improve the people's living conditions.

For example, between the years 1357 [beginning 21 March 78] and 1362, the salaries and wages of the workers and employees of the state sector doubled. In order to stabilize prices on essential goods for workers and employees and to facilitate commuting on public transport, the state spent large sums of money.

The purchase prices of raw cotton and sugar-beet were doubled in the peasants' interests. The sales price of chemical fertilizers was lowered. These measures helped increase the level of agricultural production and the incomes of a considerable number of peasants. The masses are being provided with work and foodstuffs. Extensive work was done to eradicate illiteracy among citizens. More than one million persons completed literacy courses and more than 400,000 persons now learn to read and write in those courses. The annual circulation of dailies increased 2.8 times during the past 5 years while the volume of broadcasts by radio and television more than doubled. It must be pointed out that our mass media are publishing materials in many differnt tribal and national Afghan languages. This was a special model among similar Asian and African countries.

Considerable attention is being paid to improve public health. During the past 5 years, the number of hospital beds was increased by 84 percent and the number of doctors by 45 percent.

A number of nurseries, kindergartens and holiday areas were established for the first time in the country for children, youths and workers. The women, enjoying equal rights, work in institutions and factories and particularly in the struggle against the counterrevolution, side by side with men, and create epics. [applause] Long live the brave and epic-making women of Afghanistan, our mothers, sisters and daughters. [audience shouts: "Long live"]

The party and revolutionary sovereignty will remain active and consistently work in the future as well with revolutionary spirit to provide new potential for improving the life of people, for the solution of urgent economic, social and cultural problems and for the progress of our country.

In this connection, further development of democratic foundations in the sociopolitical life of our country acquires great importance. In its essence, our revolutionary sovereignty, as stated in the fundamental principles of the DRA, is based on unity of workers and peasants and represents the basic interests of all workers and patriots of Afghanistan. The very existence this sovereignty and the gradual expansion of its social and popular pillars is the most important gain of our victorious revolution and in the meantime is a reliable base for its subsequent development. Now we have taken a new step toward bringing the large masses of workers ever more increasingly to participate in the affairs of the state administration, first of all in the localities.

The law has been approved on the local organs of DRA state power and administration. Under this law, the true representatives of the people in the provincial, district, city, sub-district and village councils will be elected in a democratic and free manner, first of all as candidates of the NFF which includes all mass social organizations and all patriotic and national forces of the country. The jergahs representing the people and their executive committees will be the new organs of power and administration in the localities. The patriots of all nationalities and tribes will be included in their composition. This will expand and strengthen their participation in the common cause of the strengthening and progress of our united homeland, Afghanistan.

The further democratization of state power and administration in the localities will strengthen the links of the state with the people, bring the activities of the state machinery closer to the needs of the provinces, districts, sun-districts and villages and help ensure a speedier and more comprehensive solution to the problems in the interest of the working people.

The mass coal organizations are playing an ever-greater role in the broad and increasing attraction of working people to participation in the country's life. This is the most important element in the new political system whose main source, leadership, and motivation for all the changes and progressive transformations in the political, economic, and social life is the PDPA. The leading role of the party ensures the solidarity and correct direction of our political system's growth.

Trade unions, cooperative unions, youth democratic organizations, women's democratic organizations, the DRA Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization, unions of creative intellectuals, the Supreme Council of Ulema and Clergy, and so on have been established in the country and are successfully and consistently growing. The power of these organizations and their influence on social life are continuously increasing. All these organizations belong to the National Fatherland Front, which symbolizes the alliance and unity of all the patriotic forces of Afghanistan. As a whole, they are a specific manifestation of the party's development of real democracy under the conditions of national democratic revolution.

Of course, comrades, what has been achieved must never satisfy us. If we were not real revolutionaries, we would have considered the 20th anniversary of our party as only a pretext for official celebrations. Once again, we return to the great leader of world's workers who 4 years after the establishment of the power of the Soviets wrote: The best way to celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Revolution is to concentrate on its unfulfilled tasks; such a celebration for the anniversary of the revolution is especially necessary and timely when basic tasks of the revolution remain unfulfilled.

Those words are wise advice for our party too. We still have basic tasks that have not been fulfilled. We have the bulk of them, so today we should systematically talk about them all. The party and all compatriots must know and see where they must direct their main effort in order to obtain an ever-greater result and to move the cause of revolution forward, only forward, so that it can be satisfactorily defended.

First of all, as already mentioned, the armed counterrevolution must be crushed. The task of crushing them must be completed. We are not concealing our concern over the present complicated and difficult conditions, and we have not become reconciled to this situation. The unresolved issue here is in firmly linking military efforts with the natural inclination of the people to have a peaceful life and their increasing resistance to the counterrevolution. In this connection, we must talk about struggling for the sake of the masses and ensuring their broader and more active participation in the revolution's development and defense.

In what direction must our efforts be concentrated? The realities must be made known to the people. Only with the people's help can we solve problems and difficulties, going forward together. Facts about the noble objectives of our party and about revolutionary sovereignty must be constantly and extensively disseminated among the people. The people should perceive these objectives. Wavering and hesitating individuals must be satisfied about it. It must be proven through day-to-day work.

The party defends the interest of the people and acts in their defense and for their well-being. The party must, first of all, be honest in this task. [applause] The simple folks must be helped to realize their potential and must be drawn into direct participation in the revolutionary transformations. Our party will certainly achieve and reach the objectives in defending these transformations.

Furthermore, all of us have not yet succeeded in organizing our work in a truly revolutionary manner. This issue concerns both the government and party organs. The pressures for ensuring a sense of responsibility and discipline in the party and government are still weak. A gap still exists between word and deed, between decisions and their execution.

Yes, when our party achieved power, it did not have the necessary experience in leading state affairs, but almost 7 years have passed since the victory of the revolution.

It is now necessary to fully master the skill, art, and power to handle the government administration. The level of our work must fully conform to the lofty objectives and responsible tasks put forward by the revolution, its new development stage, and the will of our people.

Finally, the key for the solution of all problems is the consolidation and further growth of the PDPA. The party, more than before, must have a popular base and must be a genuine example of an accepting organization — accepting discipline and order. Party members must enhance the level of political belief, love of the people and homeland, and their political maturity. We must learn from our experience and the experience of our friends. We should further and profoundly perceive the domestic situation and the conditions of our society. The party must more actively operate in all political, economic, and social fields.

These are some of the duties of the party and revolutionary authority for which all party, national, and patriotic forces of Afghanistan must be consolidated. Undoubtedly, we will accomplish all these duties too. [applause] The people of Afghanistan will defend their revolution to the end under the PDPA's leadership, and the present temporary difficulties will be removed. The defeat of the counterrevolutionaries, reaction, and imperialism is the decisive order of history. [applause]

Our people, under the direction of the PDPA, will create a new homeland — the blossoming and proud Afghanistan — in which all forms of oppression and exploitation of man by man will be eliminated. Such a society will be created through creative and heroic work and struggle, enabling our sons, the future Afghan generation, to live free, happy, independent, and powerful lives. That society will realize the great aspiration of peace and socialism. [applause]

The PDPA is a party of peace and international solidarity. [applause] Comrades, our party, due to its characteristics, its ideology, and its lofty creative objectives, is the defender of lasting peace in the entire world. From its very beginning, the PDPA has been, is, and will be faithful to these objectives. [applause]

I recall our party's objectives, which were published in 1967. The foreign policy of the PDPA was formulated on the basis of a struggle for the consolidation of peace in the world, for the prevention of a new war, for detente, and for peaceful coexistence. In its transformation into a ruling party, our party has proven its faithfullness to this principle in practice. We have taken and will take all necessary measures to consolidate and defend peace. Therefore, the PDPA and the DRA Government support the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to consolidate peace and security in the world and friendship and cooperation between the masses. [applause]

We entirely support and highly evaluate the positive and peaceful initiatives put forward by the earnest friends of Afghans — Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the other leaders of the socialist countries — and we play our part in the noble cause of defending peace and security in the world. [applause]

The conformity of our stand with the Soviet Union's vis-a-vis the fundamental and major international issues of the contemporary

world, is natural and logical. Moreover, it stems from the substance of the historic relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. On behalf of the PDPA and all national and patriotic forces of Afghanistan, on the basis of the will of the Afghan people, I announce that the relations between our country and the Soviet Union, the relations between our parties, governments and people, are friendly, complete, all-around, full of understanding, and cooperative. [applause]

These relations, in terms of substance, characteristics, and results, are creative. The invariable neighborliness on our borders, the continuous, reciprocal, and productive exchange of goods, and the growth of all-around links have assisted our people in accomplishing duties. Since the Great October Revolution, the free-born people of Afghanistan have specially and continuously endeavored to keep our country a peace-loving, confident, and earnest friend of the USSR forever. [applause]

Free and independent Afghanistan was the first country to recognize the young Soviet Republic. Before WW II, when the Soviet Union was within the hostile economic blockade of capitalism, the people of Afghanistan struggled hard to keep Afghanistan from joining the anti-Soviet chain being created by imperialism. [applause] During the years between 1920 and 1930, Afghanistan took measures to prevent the penetration of counterrevolutionaries and bandit bands into the Soviet Union. During WW II, the people of Afghanistan did not allow Hitlerite fascism to create an anti-Soviet base in Afghanistan. These friendly steps positively influenced the subsequent growth of Afghan-Soviet relations. Afghan-Soviet friendship firmly and solidly stands as a national principle and a national norm of Afghans forever. This stems from the infallible determination of the people of Afghanistan, which no power in the world can injure or treacherously interfere in. [applause]

Now comrades, in the assessment of the nature of these relations, we must also subjectively point out the attitude of the Soviet side regarding Afghanistan.

First of all, the Soviet Union, as the first country of the world, has always given selfless and great assistance to Afghanistan during the most vital as well as most dangerous moments of our people's national life, helping to restore and consolidate the national independence and territorial integrity of the country.

That assistance has been permanent during the 65 years since the Great October Revolution, that is, during the entire existence of governmental relations between our countries. During this time, no political conditions have been imposed on our country by the Soviet Union and no political advantage has ever been demanded from our country. The Soviet Union has never even slightly interfered in the internal affairs of our country.

On the basis of our national interests, we know and firmly believe that the Soviet Union will always follow the Lenin line regarding Afghanistan and, with full honesty and sincerity, will continue its inclination toward Afghanistan always being free, independent, powerful, proud, progressive, and blossoming. [applause]

The people of the Soviet Union, the masses of the Soviet Union, from the depths of their hearts, have always wished our people prosperity and peaceful and tranquil lives. The borders between our countries always remain the border of friendship and fraternity and our countries and our people close and friendly. [applause]

Part III of Karmal Speech

LD150051 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1636 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Third and final part of speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered at 10 January session of the PDPA Central Committee at the Kabul Polytechnic Conference Hall on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA — recorded]

[Text] Second, the Soviet Union has always helped in solving the fundamental problems of the economic growth of our country. The Soviet Union's assistance strengthens and consolidates the economic independence of our country by introducing changes in our economic backwardness, creating self-reliance in material and technical spheres in order to maintain future progress. Practically, with the help of the Soviet Union, the foundations of industrial energy, the mine extraction, iron and chemical industries, light industries, house construction, motor vehicle repair shops have been laid and the largest airports, principal highways, including the Salang highway, canals and dams, large state agricultural farms have been built.

Some 99 Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects function in the DRA where 60 percent of all industrial production is produced. Around 90 other projects with Soviet aid are under survey and construction. This matter is also very important because in the course of Afghan-Soviet cooperation, the process of workers' development and organization in producing contemporary technology, gains speed. The epoch-making working class of Afghanistan gains strength every day. Some 70,000 skilled workers were trained during the 30 years of Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects. Soviet assistance to our people is directed at eliminating the consequences of damages inflicted by the armed counterrevolution. I have mentioned the level of these damages. The enemies try to deprive our industries of electrical energy, our transport of oil and our people of bread and fuel. Here, too, the Soviet Union extends great and valuable assistance.

The Soviet Union contributes a great quantity of food, clothing, footwear and other commodities needed by the people; chemical fertilizer and cotton seeds; and more as grant-in-aid at the disposal of Afghanistan. Presently the construction of the line of light, that is, the great cable to transmit electricity from the Soviet Union via the Uzbek SSR to Kabul and Konduz, which is of vital importance to our country, has begun and is successfully advancing. [applause] Also the transmission line from the border of our brother Soviet Union to Mazar-e Sharif was built and can be extended to Sheberghan.

Feasibility studies to construct other projects are also appraised, the most important of which is the first railway line in Afghanistan. A number of textile, light industry and foodstuff enterprises will be built in the near future. In this way the Soviet

Union truly renders all possible opportunities to help the economic growth of our country, has rendered them in the past, and will render them in the future in great quantity. [applause]

Third, the Soviet Unio gave us great and very valuable assistance in the growth of culture, science, education and in the growth of national cadres and intellegentsia.

This assistance is of great importance to our country where before the revolution, more than 80 percent of the people were illiterate. Thousands of engineers, technicians, doctors, teachers and cultural, scientific and artistic people are training in Soviet educational establishments. Kabul Polytechnic Institute, Kabul Auto-Mechanic Technicum and the mazar-e Sharif Technicum were built and equipped with Soviet aid. The Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee, is transformed into a reliable center to train party and state cadres. Hundreds of Soviet lecturers help Afghan youths acquire education and knowledge, who will work in the interests of the revolution, the Afghan people, and their beloved homeland in the future.

Finally, we express profound gratitude and thanks for the unprecedented internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union in the hardest days. The heroic sons of the Soviet Union came to help the people of Afghanistan defend their independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and defend the April revolution. Imperialist propaganda throughout the world set out the hue and cry on the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. With a loud voice, we tell the whole world: The Soviet brothers gave positive response to our voice; it came to the assistance of Afghanistan and has not spared its life for us. Honor and pride be on them! The memories of the heroic deeds of the limited military contingent staff of the Soviet Union, these true internationalists, these sincere friends of our country and of our people, the loyal sons of the Soviet people, who are always ready to extend a helping hand to those who fight for their national freedom and independence, will remain eternally in the grateful hearts of the Afghans. We recall with thanks and satisfaction the valuabie share taken by other socialist countries in defense and support of new and revolutionary Afghanistan and the April revolution. The PDPA, the DRA state and the people of Afghanistan attach great importance to the further growth and deepening of relations with the ruling parties, governments and peoples of these countries. Our party and state, by accepting the all-around and effective assistance of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, revolutionary parties and movements, officially declare with thanks that, in the future we, too, will accomplish with the best of our ability our part in the common objective of the struggle of all peoples for freedom, and progress and will in one broad global fortress, stand alongside the forces of peace, progress and freedom in the strong trench of antiwar mongering forces, old and new colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, chauvinism, fascism, racism, racial prejudice and apartheid, and state terrorism. [applause]

Comrades, the severe aggravation of the present international situation, the responsibility for which rests foremost and directly with the United States, causes deep concern in our party and government. The U.S. policy of pursuing the creation of tension and the hysterical war situation as well as the revival of the arms race so that it can impose its will from a position of strength and blackmail with nuclear weapons is in contravention to the fundamental interests of the peoples and increases the threat of nuclear war. The concentration of the U.S. strategic military and nuclear forces in Europe, the Near East, from the Horn of Africa to South Asia, in the Indian Ocean region, Southeast Asia and the Far East, Central America, the intensification of the crisis in Lebanon, the strengthening of Israel and the regime in Pretoria, are all in all the links of one chain, the head of which is in Washington.

Imperialism tries to use the military to change the global situation in its interest and prevent the progressive movement of freedom-loving peoples toward national and social freedom. In response to this, a resistance force against imperialist policy, the intensification of international tension and the creation of military clashes is gaining force, growing and consolidating. The PDPA, DRA Government and all people of Afghanistan cannot stand idle in the struggle for peace and life for mankind and its civilization in our world to prevent nuclear catastrophe and the militarization of outer space. Therefore, we express our concern regarding the installation of new American nuclear missiles in Europe and declare our solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the European countries for the revival of detente on that continent. We completely support the struggle for the just and democratic solution of the Middle East problem. A complete and lasting solution to the Near East problem should be based on the maintenance of the lawful national rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to the establishment of a state and the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the military forces of Israel from all Arab occupied lands in consideration and realization of the lawful rights and interests of all states in the region. Our position in connection with the problems of East and Southeast Asia is undeviating and will remain so.

We feel complete solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle for the construction of a new society and against the interventions of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism in their internal affairs. We positively assess the initiatives of three Indochinese countries concerning the transformation of the Southeast Asian region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness and constructive and positive cooperaion. We express support for the efforts and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea toward the peaceful unification of Korea. The PDPA and the DRA express concern and anxiety regarding the aggravation of the situation in Central America. We condemn aggression against Grenada, support for the antipopular and reactionary forces in El Salvador, hostile actions and preparation for aggression against Nicaragua and the threats against Cuba. These acts and provocations by the United States are a naked and overt violation of international regulations and the UN Charter. From this tribune we declare our revolutionary solidarity and support for the people of Nicaragua who, like the Afghan people, are continuing the heroic struggle against imperialist aggression. [applause]

We must assess the situation in the Indian Ocean and in our region. The direct, indirect, and ever-increasing military presence of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, is a threat to the cause of peace and independent development of all peoples of this region. Moreover, fanning the so called Afghanistan question, seditiously propounded by Western imperialists and reac-

tionary states linked to them, in fact, from the point of view of international regulations, contains serious elements of aggression and intervention in the DRA. It inflicts direct damage on the rights of Afghanistan as an independent, free, and nonaligned country, a member of the United Nations, which is free to establish relations with whatever state it wants, defend its independence with the help of whatever country it deems necessary, and selects its own order and way to independent socioeconomic growth.

More than 100 bases for training agents in Pakistan exist at the moment with the support of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism. Every month thousands of murderous agents infiltrate our country. Western mass media and their dependants, including Pakistan and Iran, give credence to our claim that Afghanistan is subject to intervention and aggression by imperialism. Let us refer to a UN General Assembly resolution that defines aggression: Article 3, Paragraph D of Supplement Resolution NR/3314 dated 14 December 1974, states: The dispatch by or on behalf of a state, of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry out acts of armed force against another state, is categorized as an act of aggression.

We declared several times that the Soviet military contingents, which were sent to our country in response to the lawful request by the DRA to repulse aggression and armed interference from abroad, in accordance with Article 4 of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good-Neighborliness between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and Article 51 of the UN Charter, do not remain permanently in Afghanistan. These peace-loving forces will return to their peace-loving Soviet homeland in agreement with the DRA and in the event of the cessation and guarantee of non-resumption of the armed interference and aggression from outside Afghanistan. Experience shows that the Afghan-Soviet friendship is firm. The people of Afghanistan will never turn back from the path they have chosen. We believe that the Soviet Union never, under any pressure, leaves its friend alone in time of danger. [applause] Therefore, the designs of those who pursue anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet war are doomed to eternal defeat. [applause]

Fresh news is published daily in the dispatch of modern arms to Pakistan by the Reagan administration, the Beijing leadership and a number of other reactionary regimes. Against whom does Pakistan direct this military power? Why does the Reagan administration assemble its military power in the Gulf, the Indian Ocean? And what about Pakistan military machinery? Why? The answer is obvious. Imperialism and reaction, headed by U.S. imperialism and reaction the region want to consolidate their influence and military power in the heart of Asia. They want to stifle our revolution, aim at the Gulf, and inflict blows at friendly India. They try, with the help of foreign pressure and interference in the internal affairs of peaceful India — the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement member-countries — to change its stand at their own interest. They want to prepare a springboard of aggression against the Soviet Union, against peace and security of the region.

Under these conditions, we naturally take the necessary meat sures to defend the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity of our country, our revolution, and the honor of our homeland. However, no one should consider this a threat against neighboring countries. We do not seek military superiority over any one, but only try to reliably defend our right for peace and security, progress and freedom. This is our right, an indisputable right of the people of Afghanistan. Our aim is peace and good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation of the peoples in the region. Our party and the DRA Government once again declare their loyalty to the sincere initiatives for the solution of disputed and unsolved problems in relation to Pakistan and Iran. We positively assess the talks with Pakistan that take place through the UN Secretary General representative. The PDPA and the DRA Government creatively approach the speedy political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

In this regard, we emphatically reiterate the announcement that the conclusion of an agreement between the DRA, Pakistan and Iran on the normalization of relations, nonaggression and interference in each others affairs, coupled with reliable international guarantees, and also in connection with the return of refugees to the country, will provide necessary conditions and elements for the solution of the issue of the future stay of the limited Soviet military contingent in the DRA. The serious observation of the agreements obtained and their complete and reciprocal execution by both sides make the basis for true solution of all problems possible. The most important step toward this aim is the commencement of direct talks between the DRA, Pakistan and Iran, the possibilities for which should be provided in the Geneva negotiations. We believe that in the event of sincere intentions for a political settlement from pakistan and Iran, and also the cessation of pressure from Washington, Peking and other foreign countries exerted on Pakistan, which prevents a political solution and does not correspond to the national interests of the peoples of Pakistan, the forthcoming round of talks in Geneva in February, 1985 would bring about specific results. As far as it depends on the DRA, there is no problem or shortcoming in our intentions and approach concerning the political solution of the foreign aspects of the problem. Once again, we declare that the people of Afghanistan are ready, in the future, too, to defend their revolutionary gains and our people shall never turn back from the path they have chosen. No one should doubt the determination of Afghanistan in dealing a shattering blow at every aggression from abroad. [applause]

Of course, as far as Afghanistan is concerned, there are no problems that could not be solved through just and democratic ways and political methods. If this matter cannot be realized today, we, alongwith our friends, would work patiently and consistently for bringing the solution to problems closer. Our nerves are strong and revolutionary. Our political rationale is sound. We are realistic. Why? Because our revolution is just and victory belongs to the Afghan people. [applause]

The people of Afghanistan, our party and government, highly assess the role of India in international affairs. And the further strengthening and deepening of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and India in the interest of our peoples and for peace, security and stability in Asia and in the whole world bear great importance. We welcome the efforts of the present government of India under the leadership of Premier Rajiv Gandhi in pursuing the policy of J. Nehru and Indira Gandhi against colonialism and imperialism, toward safe-

guarding the independence and unity of India and the solution of acute problems of that country's socioeconomic growth. [applause] Afghanistan, the DRA, as a free and independent and nonaligned country, utilizes every opportunity to consolidate peace and security for the peoples, and in the future will also actively participate in the Nonaligned Movement and will keep relations of friendship, cooperation and brotherhood with the peoples of the Islamic countries.

We are determined to extend all-around help toward the peaceful and democratic solution of acute international problems within the framework of the United Nations and support the position of the United Nations in this direction.

Comrades, we have complete confidence in the stability of the position, prestige and credibility of Afghanistan in the international arena. We believe in the lasting consolidation of internationalist relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, progressive regimes, progressive parties and movements on all continents.

Today the DRA was officially recognized by 80 states. The PDPA has links with 103 fraternal communist, workers, revolutionary and democratic parties, progressive organizations and movements from among whom it has regular and all-around relations with 52 organizations.

We express gratitude to all our international friends for their internationalist solidarity with our party and revolution, for their support for our anti-imperialist struggle and for spreading truth about revolutionary Afghanistan.

Comrades, the PDPA marks its 20th founding anniversary under the conditions of acute and vigorous class struggle for the realization of the aims and fundamental tasks of the April revolution. The festival of the party's anniversary ought to be transformed into a powerful inspiration and dynamism for its all-around consolidation, for the absorption of the broad masses of the people to its noble cause and for bringing decisive victory over the dark counterrevolutionary forces closer.

In these days, every party organization and every party member must critically assess his accomplishments, undertake specific tasks for the all-around realization of these tasks and rally around the PDPA Central Committee and its Politburo in a firm and loyal manner with a great and overwhelming revolutionary fervent patriotic and proletarian internationalst spirit. [applause]

Long live the PDPA, the vanguard of the working class and all workers of the country, the political leader of our society! Long live the April revolution, which opened the path of our people toward a bright future! Long live the heroic Afghan people! Long live the unbreakable Afghan-Soviet friendship! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the friendship and solidarity of the peoples throughout the world! Long live peace throughout the world!

Comrades, the national democratic revolution of the Afghan people toward socialism will be victorious! [applause]

Karmal Closing Speech

LD131336 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jan 85

["Text" of closing speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, on 11 January at the official meeting in Kabul marking the 20th PDPA anniversary — announcer-read]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends and dear guests:

With a profound feeling of happiness and pride we rightfully state that the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the PDPA and on this auspicious occasion today's glorious and official meeting are the assuring manifestation of the correctness of the path on which our country forges ahead toward a bright future under the PDPA's leadership.

Revolutionary greetings from provincial, city, district and subdistrict party committees; primary party organizations; collectives; institutions; departments; units and companies of the Armed Forces; popular and social organizations; a number of party members; friends and supporters of the party and esteemed representatives of tribes, nationalities and clergy. Their firm belief in party affairs comprise the evidence of the ever increasing credibility and influence of the party among the people and the recognition and acceptibility of its leading role in the society and state.

The celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the party caused revolutionary fervor among the masses and strengthened their readiness for defense of the April revolution. Reports from factories, power stations, transport and communication institutions, collectives and agricultural cooperatives on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the PDPA are evidence of their successes in work competitions, utilization of new socioeconomic projects, and their defense.

Reports from workers' collectives, troops and revolutionary defense groups, units and companies of the Armed Forces in a satisfactory and clear manner show the consolidation of struggle and confrontation against the armed counterrevolutionary bands and maintenance of normal conditions for peaceful work this is the most important task facing the PDPA and the revolutionary sovereignty.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and Council of Ministers of the DRA, I express thanks to all workers, the defenders of revolution and revolutionary guards and all patriots for their support for the revolution and the party.

Comrades, with a feeling of sincerity and gratitude we mention the fact that the 20th anniversary of our party was transformed to a bright manifestation of internationalist solidarity with the revolution of the Afghans and the PDPA. We thank the fraternal party delegations for their participation in the glorious and official meeting and their effective speeches expressing solidarity with our party and revolution.

We express heart-felt gratitude for the congratulatory messages

received from revolutionary parties and movements. These speeches and messages bestowed great honor upon us, increased many times our internationalist power, solidarity and strength, and strengthened the belief in our hearts in the victory of common work in the struggle for national and social progress.

Unparalleled assistance and support from our friend and true brother — the Soviet Union — and the communist, workers, revolutionary and democratic parties of other fraternal socialist countries and liberation movements is an important and vital factor for the April revolution.

We regard the development and consolidation of the revolution not only as our national duty, but as an internationalist task and the manifestation of our participation in the great work of world revolutionary reconstruction.

Let the internationalist solidarity and fraternity of all revolutionary forces of our continent [as heard] stay alive and be strengthened.

Long live lasting and democratic peace in the world. Comrades, our official and glorious meeting is ending. We have suitably celebrated our party's 20th anniversary. We objectively and critically evaluated the path we have followed. Let us briefly view what our party — the PDPA — during its 20 years of liberating struggle teaches us and what task it gives us. Our party teaches and assigns:

1. Workers can achieve victory only under the leadership of a new type of Leninist party: a party that will fight in an irreconcilable manner and has a revolutionary stand against feudalism, imperialism, oppressive and exploiting capitalism in all its forms.

-- a party that will not surrender to any form or type of treachery and disobedience inside the party.

-- a party that is the struggler and manifestation of the fundamental interests of the working class and all workers, and struggles for the victory of the revolution and the abolition of exploiting order.

-- a party that is the hero of organized Marxist-Leninist (?pioneers) and the political leader of workers and all the people.

-- a party that is the vanguard of the revolutionary workers, and rallys their best representatives around itself, truly joins large masses of people and attracts their confidence. And in the final analysis, a party that is made of knowledgeable leadership, cadres and ranks with dedication, loyalty and sincerity in the work and unity of the working class and all workers.

-- a party that is fervent, patriotic and truly internationalist and that has gained experience and knowledge and become hardened in the fire of harsh class and revolutionary struggle. Such a party is able to lead the people's struggle.

The PDPA, the party of the working class and all workers of Afghanistan, is the (?embodiment of all these qualities) and despite all great problems, difficulties, mistakes, shortcomings, and deficiencies it is the most important factor behind the April revolution and its new stage.

2. The party's experience proves that under existing conditions in our country, defending the revolution, crushing the resistance of the overthrown oppressors and exploiters and all enemies of the workers, completely eliminating the armed counterrevolution inside the country, defending the gains of the revolution and the independence of the country, maintaining true democracy and socioeconomic progress, resolutely fighting against aggression and intervention by foreign enemies, and finally, building a new society, are not only possible in this historic phase of the revolution based on a strong and steel-like people's sovereignty and a powerful defensive Armed Forces under the leadership of the PDPA, this is our firm revolutionary duty.

The true sovereignty of people and workers is not possible (?without) the new type party of the epoch-making working class and the unity of peasants and other workers.

It is our national, historic, and revolutionary duty, under the party's leadership, to form local and democratic organs of state power and administration for the first time in the history of the country in accordance with the will of the people. The National Fatherland Front (NFF) constitutes the foundation of revolutionary sovereignty in the DRA which functions under the guidance of the party.

3. Our party's experience teaches us that the party can only achieve final victory when it understands and realizes the characteristics of its society and always utilizes the leading revolutionary theory and Marxism-Leninism as guidelines in practice, and implement it in a creative manner in accordance with the specific national, historic and changing living conditions in Afghan society and taking into account the development of revolution and society.

Revolutionary theory is the science of sociology, the science governing the laws of social development, the science of the national, liberation, democratic, and proletariat revolutions, and the science of the construction of new democratic and socialist society. One of the main reasons for our party's mistakes in the first phase of the April revolution was the inability to understand these issues.

Our party's experience teaches us that we should never separate theory from practice. The secret of the invincibility of the party lies in the organic unity of theory and practice.

4. Our party's experience teaches us that the necessary condition for the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan and the construction of the new society is the unity of workers and all tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan. And it is on this basis that the NFF, under the leadership of the PDPA, wishes that the unity and equality of rights of all fraternal tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan be guaranteed in theory and in practice. All people and social and noble patriotic groups who announce their loyalty to the aspirations of the national democratic revolution and the interests of the people, workers and the country will have a suitable place in the NFF, state, and administration.

5. Our party with its bitter experiences teaches us that without irreconcilable struggle against opportunists, the over-ambitious, demogogic nationalists, factionalists, deviationist, the seekers of high office, compromisers, and weak unfaithfuls within the party and without overcoming them and removing them from the party it [the party] would not be able to preserve its steel-like and militant unity and defend the revolution. It would not be able to lead people's sovereignty and achieve its constructive role in the new society. The invincible ideological, political, and organizational unity of the party is a source of its invincibility and is the firm guarantor of the successful implementation of the great tasks of the construction of new society.

6. Our party's experience teaches us that in order to achieve revolutionary objectives all party organizations and all its members, from the top to the bottom, should have the same will, united action and iron discipline and should strictly observe the Leninist principle of collective leadership and the principles of democratic centralism in party life and activities.

7. The party teaches that the best prerequisite for our party's success is that it should bravely criticize its shortcomings, weaknesses and mistakes, it should not thoughtlessly ignore them, it should not be afraid of criticism and self-criticism, and it should never hide its mistakes from the people. Principled policy is correct policy. Practice should follow words. Revolutionary legality should be strictly observed. In the appointment of cadres, political behavior, diligence, initiative, independence in resolving problems, a sense of responsibility for the work, virtue and a principled nature should be strictly taken into account. Assessment of people, accountability, monitoring of work, and reasonable strictness are the crux of all affairs and policies.

8. The party's experience teaches us that our party can play its leading role and achieve success only if it always maintains strong links with the working class and all workers, is close to the great masses of the people and is the learned manifestation of people's demands.

9. It is the law of the new-style Leninist party that our party ought to be truly patriotic and should safeguard the DRA's independence with self-sacrifice and sovereignty. It should make Afghanistan a new powerful revolutionary state and should secure the prosperity and greatness of the country. Our party, while being fervently patriotic should always faithfully, loyally and undeviatingly follow the principle of proletarian internationalism and should unite with oppressed people and workers of all countries.

The great experience of the party and the will of the Afghan people teach and order us that we should always by loyal to the unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union, and should always unshakably trust the people of the Soviet Union, the CPSU — the party of Lenin — and the Soviet state. The truly fraternal Afghan-Soviet links are in themselves evidence of lofty internationalist friendship and solidarity. The invincible power of the Soviet Union is a strong support for peace, people's friendship, freedom and progress on earth.

Comrades, at the end of the glorious meeting on the party's 20th anniversary join me in these slogans:

Our party is our reason, conscience, dignity and honor!

Our party is the brave guardian of our free, independent, new and revolutionary Afghanistan!

Our party is the sincere servant of the Afghan people and its unshakable leader!

Our party is guiding the national democratic revolution to final victory and is leading it with heroism!

Comrades, with high, correct and principled steps forward to the implementation of the PDPA's action program!

Our party, the great force of all Afghan people, organizes the great work of the construction of the future socialist society in our country of Afghanistan!

Forward together with the victorious international march for the sake of peace, people's freedom and the prosperity of working mankind!

Forward toward internationalist solidarity!

Message From PDPA Anniversary Session

LD150553 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Here is a message from the participants of the grand meeting of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA addressed to all full and candidate party members and all the people of Afghanistan.

Dear compatriots, we the participants of this grand meeting on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA, guided by the feeling, thought and will of all the country's patriots, address ourselves on this historic day to our party and people, calling upon the name of high and humane ideals of the April revolution to rally ever more closely around the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The proud PDPA, in fact organized the best sons of our people in its ranks. Serving our people and providing a prosperous future for them are the core and substance of our party's activities. Our party struggled and will continue to struggle for the social and national progress of Afghanistan, to eliminate economic and cultural backwardness, to ensure just distribution of land and water and to draw the people together extensively for solving the country's vital problems.

The new revolutionary power in the country is the power of workers, peasants, craftsmen and all workers and patriots, the leading force of which is the PDPA. Under the leadership of the PDPA, our country's revolutionary transformations are being fulfilled. New production enterprises, hydro-electric dams and irrigation systems are being built. Roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and mosques are being constructed.

The public institutions that were destroyed by the counterrevolutionary elements are being repaired and renovated. All of these measures are taken to ensure the happiness and welfare of the country's working people.

The aspirations that the people cherish from long ago are being realized through the revolutionary activities of our party. The party causes have been changed to the common cause of the people.

The country's workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, with consistent struggle and constructive work support the policy of the PDPA and the revolutionary state of the DRA. For the cause of peace and tranquility in the fatherland, organize all your forces. Rally around the PDPA and the DRA state.

Support the measures of the people's power for development of industry and repair and renovation of enterprises, schools, roads, hospitals, and mosques.

The PDPA considers the massive participation of the people in defending the gains of the April revolution and in the development of the revolutionary process in the country, as a reliable guarantor of the success of the revolution.

The broad workers masses, acquired for the first time in the history of our country the possibility to extensively participate in solving the problems of society and the state through their representatives in the tribal assemblies in the NFF of the DRA and other social organizations of the country.

Likewise, the PDPA regards the promotion and deepening of the process of unity of the country's national and patriotic forces as a guarantor of the triumph of the revolution. Common desire for the construction, progress and prosperity of our united country, the observance of history, characteristics, and favored traditions of various tribes and nationalities of our country and respect for the sacred religion of Islam constitute the firm foundation of this unity.

Prosperity and tranquility of all tribes and nationalities and of each family and each individual compatriot is possible only through the realization of the policy of our revolutionary party and state.

Leaders and wise elders of tribes and nationalities of our country:

Our revolutionary party and state have clearly proclaimed its goal to ensure a better life for our people and strive to bring it into practice. All nationalities and tribes in the country find their interests in the profile of our popular power and through their elected representatives find the possibility to participate in its activities.

Long live unity of all national patriotic forces of Afghanistan. Long live the DRA NFF.

Patriots of our country, scholars, noble clergymen, and noble scholars, patriotic preachers and working Muslims, support the policy of our revolutionary state which respects the sacred reli-(gion of Islam and the religious beliefs and rites of the people. Make the lofty ideals of the revolutionary power popular and expose those who seek to abuse Islam as a means of deceit in order to mislead people against our revolutionary state.

Proud youth of the country, in the struggle to make the country prosperous, be a reliable bulwark of the party and worthy successors of the favored traditions and glories of your people. Actively participate in the construction of the new society and in its defense.

Brave women and mothers of the country: Rise in defense of the revolution and the country. Take your appropriate place in the ranks of those struggling for the construction of a new society and a bright future for our sons.

Compatriots living far from the homeland, on behalf of our single and common homeland, the free and revolutionary Afghanistan, we call upon you to return home to your country, your families and friends. Come take part in the construction and prosperity of our common land.

True sons of the country: Serious external danger threatens our country. The world imperialism and reaction of the region persistently organize a large-scale undeclared war against our country and revolution, and are arming counterrevolutionary bands, the sworn enemies of our people.

We have to defend our revolution, freedom, independence and territorial integrity and the right of our people to have a peaceful life. We are ever further strengthening the ranks of our vigilant and brave armed forces, and establishing various groups of defenders of the revolution, self-defence groups, tribal and militia regiments.

We threaten no one. Our aim is to stop the war against Afghanistan and to create peaceful working conditions for the prosperity and tranquility of the country.

The policy of the PDPA and the DRA is directed toward this aim. It is only such a policy that makes it possible to solve the problems facing the patriotic forces of Afghanistan.

Patriots of Afghanistan:

Rally around party organizations and the organs of the people's power in your localities. Join the ranks of the defenders of revolution and the self-defence groups. Bring closer the final and decisive victory over the counterrevolutionary bands with your creative work and relentless struggle. Make life hell for the murderer rebels, mercenaries of reaction and imperialism. Let those who have stained their hands with the blood of Afghan revolutionaries and patriots meet their deserved fate. Forward with might in the struggle against the armed counterrevolutionaries.

We call upon all those who love peace, the country and the future of their children to rise up in defense of the revolution. Every patriot of the country should pay his great debt in defense of our common country, the DRA. While celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding, the PDPA regards it an urgent duty to further strengthen and expand its links with the masses in the

future too. The might of our party lies in its oneness with the masses. The might of the people lies in their oneness with the party and in the wise leadership of the party.

We call upon all patriots to be close to the people, always work among them and convey the human aspirations of the party to them, so that they become aware of the truth of the policy of the party and the people's power in the country and become convinced that this is a reflection of the reality of their own life and politics. No party member should ever remain aloof from this important matter.

Dear compatriots, our revolutionary people, party and state enjoy and will continue to enjoy their struggle to complete and defend the gains of the revolution, the reliable, generous and disinterested assistance of our great friend and neighbor, the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all the progressive and revolutionary forces of the world.

Internationalist solidarity with the April revolution is a major and important prerequisite for the irreversibility of the revolution and reliable guarantee of its victory over the imperialist and reactionary forces. We, too, share the responsibilities to defend the revolution and contribute befittingly to the great cause of defending peace and progress.

Let the Afghan-Soviet friendship and the internationalist solidarity of our nation with the world revolutionary movement remain forever in the heart of the centuries to come.

Forward toward the construction of a new and prosperous Afghanistan, of the April revolution. Victory is to the people of Afghanistan. Long live the PDPA, revolution, people and our beloved country Afghanistan.

CPSU Anniversary Message

LD112236 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at the second session marking the 20th founding anniverary of the PDPA, Na'im Shayan, secretary of the Kabul city National Fatherland Front Council [as heard], spoke and said:

The message of the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of 20th founding anniverary of the PDPA, addressed to the PDPA Central Committee, was then read by Inamdzhan Buzrukovich Usmankhodzhayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee, as follows:

To the PDPA Central Committee,

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee congratulates all party members on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA. The PDPA has been struggling many years in difficult circumstances for the interests of the working people and the prosperity and blossoming of their country against all forms of feudalism and national oppression; and the PDPA propaganda and [word indistinct] organization have exposed the antinational nature of the exploitive regimes to the masses, and have directed them along the path of struggle for new revolutionary construction.

During this period the PDPA from a few clandestine members, has been transformed into a ruling party with more than 100,000 members.

The national democratic April revolution, by toppling the feudal and bureaucratic regime, has provided potential for fundamental transformations and prepare the ground from backwardness toward progress.

The Soviet Communists perceive the difficulties you have confronted on this path. Reaction and imperialist forces, in collaboration with the most aggressive circles, from the start have created military and political tension in and around Afghanistan. They have started an undeclared war against the DRA. By carrying out terrorist activities against the people of Afghanistan, they are becoming a barrier to the implementation of socioeconomic reforms.

Under these difficult conditions, the PDPA is using all its efforts for unity in its ranks; through unity in the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and enhancing the leadership role of the party and government for the sake of victory.

The PDPA and the courageous people of Afghanistan are not alone in their just struggle against the forces of reaction and imperialism; you have the support of all peaceful and progressive forces.

In following the principles of praiseworthy internationalist solidarity, the people of the Soviet Union are providing all-around assistance to the independent Afghan people in their struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and the construction of a new society.

We wish for the victory of the PDPA and all Afghan people in their struggle for a long-lasting and indestuctible consolidation of national peace so that in such conditions all the inhabitants of the country can live in prosperity.

Long live the PDPA,

Let friendship between the CPSU and PDPA as well as between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, be consolidated and broadened.

Long live peace and social progress.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

After reading the CPSU Central Committee message to Babrak Karmal, Inamdzhan Buzrukovich Usmankhodzhayev in his speech said:

The appearance of the PDPA in the political arena in 1965 meant that the country's progressive and patriotic forces find a good and trustworthy leader in the struggle for the fundamental reconstruction of society. The victory of these forces in the national

and democratic April revolution of 1978, is good proof of this fact.

Those aspirations that were the guideline for the future prosperity in the struggle of the Afghan people, [words indistinct] were understood by the people of the Soviet Union.

The determination of the earnest sons of Afghanistan to remove backwardness in the country, to develop the country on the basis of an all-around progressive policy, and their brave struggle for the freedom, independence, and national sovereignty against colonialism and imperialism, have further strengthened and broadened.

He added: Your revolution was confronted from the start by harsh and increasing resistance from international imperialism and its collaborators. On a regular basis they began armed and organized interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan; and we know very well that this point is regarded as a very serious and major test for your party and the Afghan people.

[Words indistinct] the international imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism and its collaborators, have begun an undeclared and [word indistinct] war against the DRA, aimed at bringing about real danger against the Afghan revolution, its territorial integrity, and national sovereignty.

He added: Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union had to answer Afghanistan's request and extend the hand of assistance to this country that friendly relations had bound to us; the friendship whose foundation was laid down by the founder of the first socialist country in the world —V.I. Lenin.

The Soviet Union is and will fulfill all its commitments stemming from the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation, dated Dec 1978 between the Soviet Union and the DRA; and always remain faithful to the principles of international solidarity. Your country will not be left alone while there is foreign aggression against democratic Afghanistan.

Your country has our support and that of all progressive (?societies).

The worker of the house construction factory —Nader —then spoke on behalf of all members of the DYPOA and patriotic youth, on the occasion of the PDPA's 20th anniversary.

Karmal Meets Guest Delegates

LD151038 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 13, BAKHTAR — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA today had separate meetings with the leaders and members of delegations of a number of fraternal parties who had come to Kabul to participate in the fifth anniversary [as received] celebration of the PDPA. During these meetings which took place in a cordial and [word indistinct] atmosphere, the party and state leaders of the DRA and the high-ranking guests discussed matters of mutual interest.

[Words indistinct] with the guest delegations, Babrak Karmal described the principled and revolutionary policy of [words indistinct] and the state of the DRA and how they are tackling the acute and pressing problems facing the country. Concerning the (?undeclared war) of imperialism against the DRA, he said that there exists over [number indistinct] camps for training bandits in Pakistan, Iran and China.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that the limited [word indistinct] contingents of the Soviet Union will not remain here for ever and they will return to their country in conformity with the agreement of the Afghan side and if the non-recurrence of armed intervention and aggression from others [word indistinct] the country is guaranteed.

The delegations with whom Babrak Karmal had meetings today include the delegations of Hungary, Syria, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, GDR and Yemen.

Barialay Meets Korean Official

LD151016 Kabul Bakhtar in English 0436 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 13, BAKHTAR: Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA CC met with Yang Hyong-sup, member of the Central Committee and president of the Permanent Committee of the Grand People's Assembly of Korean People's Democratic Republic today.

During meeting, they discussed matters concerning the ever-further expansion and strengthening the friendship and cooperation in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness.

Saudi Arabia, PRK, Poland Protocols

LD140946 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0527 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 12, BAKHTAR — Protocols of cooperation were signed here today between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and fraternal parties including the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia, United Workers Party of Poland and People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

The protocols were signed by Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA CC and by the heads of delegations of Saudi Arabia, Poland and Kampuchea, who had come here to attend the 20th founding anniversary of the PDPA.

SRV, Bulgaria, Syria Protocols

LD140256 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0521 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 12, BAKHTAR — A protocol of cooperation was signed between the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and the Communist Party of Vietnam, on

January 11.

The protocol was signed from Afghan side by Niuz Mohammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA CC and from Vietnam side by Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Likewise another protocol of cooperation was signed between the PDPA and Bulgarian Communist Party on Jan [date indistinct]. The protocol was signed from Afghan side by Mir Sahib Karwal, secretary of the PDPA CC and from Bulgarian side by Emil Khristov, secretary of the Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party.

Similar protocol was signed between the PDPA and Communist Party of Syrian Arab Republic on Jan 9.

The protocol was signed by Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA CC and Romi Sheikh-ul-Farah, [name as received], member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of Syrian Communist Party and the pertaining documents were exchanged.

DRA Protests 9-10 January Aggression by Pakistan

LD141644 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today at 1400 and the following points were put to him by the official in charge of the First Political Department:

Despite repeated protests by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Armed Forces of the Pakistani regime have not ceased their armed border aggression and provocations against the DRA and are continuing their hostile activities on the orders of the military authorities of Islamabad, against the garrisons of the DRA border forces in Chamkani and Bangash areas.

On 9 January 1985, 16 vehicles were seen to arrive in Botan residential area carrying personnel who were wearing the uniform of Pakistan's border militia. Following this, on 10 January 1985, these units took part in shelling the residential areas of Chamkani and Bangash as a result of which local inhabitants and military personnel of the DRA were killed.

While strongly protesting these repeated aggressions and provocations of the military authorities of Pakistan, the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs again reminds the relevant authorities of Pakistan that they should end such hostile actions against the DRA as soon as possible, otherwise the grave consequences and heavy responsibilities for such provocations and aggression totally rest with the responsible authorities of Pakistan, and the DRA will be obliged to begin similar actions.

DRA Protests 10 Jan Iranian Airspace Violations

LD142122 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] According to information from the DRA's border authorities, despite efforts to normalize the situation on the joint border, the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran have not taken effective measures to end aggression against the DRA, and are continuing their noncooperation. At 1328 on 10 January, an aircraft of the Iranian Air Force took off from Mir Jawa airport inside Iranian territory and intrudedinto the border region of Kachanur inside the DRA, 45 km southeast of Robat-e Jali, at a speed of 900 km an hour and at an altitude of 7000 meters. This intrusion continued in the direction of Zaranj city, capital of Nimruz Province, until 1336 when the aircraft left Zaranj airspace and returned toward the state border. While strongly protesting this aggression by the Iranian Air Force, the DRA demands that Iran should instruct its relevant authorities to prevent such aggressions into DRA territory which are contrary to international norms and good neighborliness between two neighboring counties. They should also take firm measures to halt and not repeat such aggressions. Failing this, grave consequences will be borne by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ershad on Cooperation Among South Asian Nations

BK141127 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The president and chief martial law administrator, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, has expressed the hope that the international conference on peace and stability in South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC] will make appropriate(? contributions) toward achieving socioeconomic advancement of the countries of South Asia. The president was inaugurating the 3-day conference in Dhaka today organized by the Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies.

He said peace and stability in South Asia is essential for world peace and a strategy of corporate socioeconomic efforts can help achieve this goal. This international seminar has provided a golden opportunity to identify the areas of cooperation, to find methods of cooperation, and promote friendship and cordial relations among member-countries. The president said cooperation in exchange of knowledge and experience among the countries can go a long way toward meeting the basic needs of the people for food, clothing, shelter, education, and medical care. The huge manpower resources of these countries can be harnessed for the progress and prosperity of the nations. What is needed for this is to build up (?greater) awareness of and interest in people of all strata of life for their participation in nation-building activities.

The president pointed out in Bangladesh epoch-making changes in the administrative setup have been carried out to take it to the doorsteps of the villages with a view to ensuring spontaneous people's participation in development programs. The changes, he added, have kindled new hopes and enthusiasm among the people, and the rural Bangladesh is now pulsating with development activities.

President Ershad said seven SARC member-countries are now engaged in the task of broadening regional cooperation and the success of these endeavors dictates (?implementation) of short-term and long-term programs and it has to be guaranteed that such a strategy of cooperation will yield benefits to each member.

uf blank,] The president expressed his belief that all constraints could be overcome to make these regional cooperation activities more tangible for the good of the peoples of South Asia. He hoped that the eminent writers, intellectuals, and men of great erudition attending the conference will make a positive contribution in formulating planned and constructive programs for the growth and well-being of the people of these countries.

Our representative says 250 delegates from 18 countries of Asia, Pacific, Europe, and North America, including SARC member-countries — Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka — are attending the conference. Among others, the inaugural session was addressed by the adviser for foreign affairs, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury; and the chairman of the board of governors of the Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq. Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and high civil and military officials were present on the occasion.

Watchtowers To Be Built Along Indian Border

BK150718 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The work on the construction of watchtowers along the Bangladesh-India border will commence shortly. Official sources in Dhaka said that preparations to that effect have already been completed. Initially 24 towers (? spreading along all the border sectors) will be constructed. These towers will be functioning in about a month's time. It may be recalled that India has so far erected 100 watchtowers along the Bangladesh border.

Gandhi Addresses Congress-I Party 15 January

BK150911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has expressed the hope that the Punjab and Assam issues will be solved soon. He has, however, made it clear that nothing can be done at the cost of the nation and the policy of confrontation must go. Addressing the Congress-I parliamentary party this morning, Mr Gandhi said terrorism and extremism have no place in our democratic set up, but there will be no suppression of dissent.

The Congress-I legislators were meeting just before the newly constituted Lok Sabha met for the first time. Mr Rajiv Gandhi asked his party colleagues to work earnestly for the development of the nation and meet the aspirations of the people, who gave them a massive mandate. He also spoke of the need to provide a clean and efficient administration. He underlined the need for greater discipline in all walks of life.

About the 20-point program, the prime minister said some of the objectives have already been fulfilled and some more additions will have to be made. He pointed out that at the time of independence, India was some 300 years behind the industrial revolution. We have, therefore, to hasten our development to catch up with advanced countries.

Paying tributes to Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister said she led the country during its most difficult period. It is mainly because of her policies and her hard work that we have the united India of today.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi expressed concern at the large overdrafts of some states as it would deprive other states of their fair shares.

Referring to the public sector, he said it will have to fulfil the important role assigned to it. A hard look has to be taken at the sick industries because they cannot be allowed to run indefinitely in this fashion.

Briefing newsmen, the Congress-I parliamentary party secretary, Mr J.K. Jain, said about 500 members, who were present, repeatedly cheered the prime minister during his 50 minute speech. He said the prime minister also reaffirmed India's policy to promote friendly relations with all countries, particularly its neighbors.

About the developments in Sri Lanka, Mr Gandhi expressed the hope that the Jayewardene government will find a political solution to the ethnic minority issue. He said though it is an internal matter of Sri Lanka, India cannot remain unaffected because there are already some 40,000 refugees on our soil. He hoped that conditions will soon be created in Sri Lanka so that they can return home.

About China, the prime minister said that the process for improving relations has already been started but we have still a long way to go.

He described last week's Geneva talks on disarmament as a welcome step, but he expressed concern over the increased superpower rivalries in the Indian Ocean and called for a reduction of their naval presence in the region.

Foreign Secretary on Sri Lankan Boat Intrusion

BK141605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The high commissioner of Sri Lanka called on the foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra, in New Delhi today to request the return of the Sri Lankan naval patrol craft and crew. The foreign secretary told him that there are several aspects of this intrusion which need to be looked into. The intrusion was detected clearly inside our territorial waters. The Sri Lankan patrol craft was found chasing Indian fishing boats in Indian territorial waters, depriving them of their fish catches and their nets. This involves not only violation of our territorial waters but also of our municipal laws.

Mr Rasgotra drew the high commissioner's attention to the provocative character of the intrusion and asked for firm assurances that there will be no recurrence of such acts in future.

The foreign secretary also discussed with the high commissioner a series of recent incidents of harassment to Indian fishermen and the losses inflicted upon them. He spoke of the necessity of restraint on the part of the Sri Lankan authorities.

Six Nations To Meet for Delhi Summit 28 Jan

BK141646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] A summit of the six nations which had issued a joint appeal for global peace and disarmament is to be held in New Delhi on the 28th of this month. The presidents of Argentina, Mexico, and Tanzania, and the prime ministers of Greece, Sweden, and India will participate in the meeting.

An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that the summit will assess the situation in the light of the latest developments in the field of nuclear disarmament. It was in May last year that the late prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, together with five other leaders, had appealed to nuclear weapon states to halt production and deployment of nuclear weapons. They had also urged that the talks for the reduction of nuclear forces should be initiated immediately. Their appeal evoked positive response throughout the world. After assuming the prime ministership, Mr Rajiv Gandhi invited the other five coauthors for a meeting in New Delhi.

Argentine, Mexican Presidents Plan State Visits

BK141623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The Argentine president, Dr Raul Alfonsin, will be chief guest at this year's republic day celebrations [26 January]. This

was officially announced in New Delhi. Dr Alfonsin will arrive in the capital on the 23d on a state visit.

The Mexican president, Mr Miguel de la Madrid, will be on a state visit from the 29th to the 31st.

Former Minister Abdullah Ready To Face Trial

BK111628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The former Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, has said that he is prepared to face an open trial on the charges leveled against him by the state cabinet subcommittee. The committee inquiring into the acts of omission and commission by the previous government said in its interim report that the Dr Farooq Abdullah government had ignored its own intelligence reports on activities of antinational and secessionist elements in the state. The report pointed out that the president of the state unit of the All India Sikh Students Federation was a government employee. He was neither arrested nor suspended from service despite the ban on the organization. The committee said that the government's attitude of almost complete inaction has encouraged the antinational elements posing a threat to the security and integrity of the country.

Dr Farooq Abdullah described the report as mere repetition of charges that were leveled against him when he was in power.

Ziaul Haq Comments on Supply of Harpoon Missiles

BK141554 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the national and provincial assemblies, which will come into being as a result of the coming elections, will be sovereign in all forms within their jurisdiction. He said this while talking to newsmen at Karachi airport on his arrival from Islamabad this afternoon on a 2 day visit.

When the president was asked to why ministers are not being asked to resign to contest the elections, he said that it is not imperative, and that this does not happen in Pakistan or any other country.

In reply to a question, the president said that he had a meeting with Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.

In reply to a question about reports of a delay in the supply of Harpoon missiles to Pakistan from the United States, he said that the American government has no connection with this matter. He said that the company manufacturing the missiles is faced with some administrative difficulties which may cause some delay in their supply. However, the U.S. Government is stressing that the company must abide by the program to supply these missiles. He expressed the hope that they will be supplied to Pakistan according to the program.

President To Amend Constitution Before Elections

BK141101 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has reiterated that the national and provincial assemblies, which would come into being as a result of the coming elections, would be fully sovereign. He was talking to newsmen at Karachi airport this afternoon on his arrival from Islamabad on a 2-day visit. The president replied in the negative when asked whether any politician had approached him for exemption from disqualification to contest the election. He, however, pointed out that he himself could remove disqualification [words indistinct] without being approached by anyone.

In reply to another question, the president said that the 1973 Constitution, which was in abeyance, would be restored at the proper time. However, he would be making amendments in the Constitution before the general elections. For this, he had got the mandate from the people in the referendum.

About his 4-point manifesto, the president stressed that its objective was that those contesting the elections have a clear picture of the policies to be pursued by him as the head of state. This would help accelerate the Islamization process by enabling them to work as a team. He said the contestants would have the right to present their own program if they have any on the basis of which they want to contest the election. The president, however, stressed that the government would be completely impartial in holding of the elections.

Earlier on arrival, the president was welcomed at the airport by the Sind governor, Lieutenant General Jahandad Khan, federal and provincial ministers, and senior civil and military officials.

Election Commissioner Announces Poll Schedule

BK150511 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The election schedule for the national and provincial assemblies has been announced. Its details were given by the chief election commissioner, Mr Justice S.A. Nusrat, over radio and television networks this evening. He said the last date of filing of nomination papers for the national assembly seats would be 20th of this month. Scrutiny will take place on the 21st and 22nd. Withdrawal of nomination papers and appeals would be allowed on the 23d of this month. The decision of appeals would be announced on the 26th and the final list of national assembly candidates would be published on the 28th of this month. The polls for the national assembly will be held on the 25th of next month.

As for the provincial assemblies election, the last date of filing nomination papers would be the 22d of this month. Scrutiny would be held on the 23d and 24th. Withdrawal of nomination papers and appeals would be allowed on the 26th and decisions thereon will be announced on the 28th of this month. The final list of candidates will be published on the 30th of this month. Polling for provincial assembly seats will be held on the 28th of next month.

The chief election commissioner said, with the announcement of the election schedule, the process of registration of voters has ended. Nomination forms, he added, can be had from the returning officers throughout the country.

The chief election commissioner said the number of national assembly seats have been raised from 218 to 237. Of these 207 are reserved for Muslims, 20 for women and 10 for minorities. In the Baluchistan and NWFP provincial assemblies the seats for minorities have been raised from 1 to 3 each while in the Punjab assembly these have been raised from 6 to 8 and in Sind from 7 to 9. So the minorities in the entire country except the federally administered tribal areas would be considered as a single constituency for the national assembly seats and the concerned provinces would be considered as a single constituency for a provincial assembly seat.

Under the new procedure it is compulsory that 50 registered voters collectively nominate a candidate in a constituency and the candidate accept that nomination and oath expressing that he has not been disqualified for any national or provincial assemblies election. He would also pledge that he would be faithful to the announcement of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah that Pakistan would be a democratic country based on Islamic, social and judicial principle. He would be faithful to the sovereignty and solidarity of Pakistan and would safeguard it. He would also pledge that he would continue to accelerate the process of Islamic ideology which is the basis of Pakistan.

Oil, Gas Exploration Cooperation With Romania

BK100231 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Pakistan and Romania have agreed to cooperate in oil and gas exploration. This (?decision was made) during a meeting between Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae and Minister of State in Charge of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mohammad Assad. A committee will be set up to consider the details of joint projects in the field of oil and gas exploration. It was decided during the meeting that Romania will provide all facilities to provide the latest training to Pakistani scientists and engineers in oil and gas exploration.

The Romanian deputy prime minister also called on Federal Minister of Production Lieutenant General Said Qadir and exchanged views on various issues including oil refining, cement production and machinery used in various stages of production. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the implementation of joint ventures in Pakistan. Nicolae concluded another round of talks with Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad today and exchanged views on the scope of future economic cooperation with Romania. Secretary General of the Economic Affairs Division Ejaz Ahmad Naik and the Romanian ambassador to Pakistan were also present on the occasion.

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae called on President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan was also present on the occasion.

Briefs

Satellite Links With Switzerland — Moderate communication links via the satellite have been established between Pakistan and Switzerland to be mainly used for the exchange of telex and telegraph traffic. This brings the total number of direct telex lines between the two countries to 10. [Text] [*Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Jan 85 BK*]

New Attorney General — The president has appointed an eminent advocate and Pakistan's deputy attorney general, Aziz A. Munshi, as Pakistan's attorney general with immediate effect. [Excerpt] [*Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jan 85 BK*]

UNHCR Assistance for Refugees — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] is to provide total assistance of over 935 million rupees this year for the relief assistance program for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Two agreements to this effect were signed in Islamabad today by the visiting director of assistance, UNHCR, (N.L. Dalmer), and the federal secretary, state and frontier regions. [Text] [*Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jan 85 BK*]

SRI LANKA

Premadasa Requests Terrorists To Lay Down Arms

BK141357 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister, R. Premadasa, has requested the terrorists to lay down their arms and stop engaging in violence as the government is taking action to give them the rights through nonviolent means. The mobile ministry service is one of the efforts on the part of the government in this regard. The prime minister made this appeal at Rattota yesterday at the end of the [word indistinct] mobile ministry service.

Speaking further, the prime minister said that if the TULF wished to make the Tamil-speaking people partners in the administration, they should give up their idea of a separate state. He also requested the TULF and other organizations to stop assisting the terrorists.

Mr Premadasa added that the people in the northen and eastern provinces are facing many difficulties because of terrorism.

AFP: Tamil Separatists Reportedly Blow Up Bridges

HK140846 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Colombo, Jan 14 (AFP) — Tamil separatists today marked the day which militants had earlier set to declare a separate state, by blowing up five bridges on roads to the tip of the northern Jaffna Peninsula, residents said.

Official sources confirmed that explosions were heard in the peninsula early today but could not say definitely whether bridges had been destroyed.

Informed sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the security forces camp at Port Pedro on the peninsula could be cut off if the bridges had been destroyed.

The explosions came early into the Tamil harvest festival which some militants had chosen for the declaration of an independent Tamil state.

Residents said the blowing up of the bridges would cut off road traffic to towns at the northern tip of the peninsula such as Kankesanturai, Point Pedro and Valvedditturai facing southern India across the narrow Palk Strait.

Security sources told AFP that some militants might try to raise their independence flag today in the north to boost their morale.

"The forces hit back hard killing several central committee members of the most violent terrorist group and uncovered a huge arsenal. So they need to do something to keep the spirits up," a security source said.

Security forces last week said they had 14 leaders of Sri Lanka's most violent separatist group and seized an "unprecedented" quantity of arms in raids in the north of the country.

They said they were also predicting some "kind of show of strength" in neighbouring Tamil Nadu where Sri Lanka alleges that many of the separatist groups have bases.

Militants among Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamils are fighting for a separate Tamil state in the north and east.

At least 434 people have died by official counts since a renewed flare-up of separatist violence last November.

Meanwhile diplomatic sources said India had still failed to respond to Colombo's request for the release of a Sri Lankan Navy patrol boat and seven crew seized by Indian coastguards on Friday.

India has said the boat was inside its territorial waters off Tamil Nadu state, a charge which Colombo denies.

Tamil Militants Ambush Jeep; Policeman Killed

BK150326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Sri Lanka, a police sergeant was killed and a constable injured when two Tamil militants reportedly fired at a jeep in the northern town of Kilinochchi yesterday. In the shootout that followed, one person was killed and two otvhers injured. A tractor and a car, beside two shops, were set on fire.

Meanwhile, road communication between Jaffna, and Valvedditturaiand Point Pedro in the northern region was disrupted following blasting of some culverts at different places.

'Arafat Thanks President for Supporting PLO

BK111313 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat has extended his organization's high esteem and deep gratitude to the Sri Lanka Government and the people of the country for their stand of support and solidarity with the Palestinian liberation. In a reply to a message sent by President Jayewardene on the occasion of the Revolution Day of the PLO, the PLO leader has assured Mr Jayewardene of the concern of his organization in enhancing and continuing friendship and cooperation with Sri Lanka. He has also assured Sri Lanka of his organization's concern for the development of the principles of the noble aims which unite Sri Lanka and the PLO together in the organization of the Nonaligned Movement and in the United Nations. The PLO leader adds that he highly appreciates President Jayewardene's message of congratulations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the launching of the Palestinian revolution.

Imam Khomeyni Meets Mashhad War Victims

LD141242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The families of martyrs, combatants, persons missing in action, and POWs of Mashhad met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Jamaran Hoseynieh this morning.

At this meeting, Karrubi, the imam's representative and supervisor to the Islamic Revolution Martyr Foundation, referred in his speech to the recent crimes committed by the Zionist regime of Iraq following the bombardment of residential areas of our country and delivered greetings and condolences on behalf of the umma Imam Khomeyni to the families of martyrs. He praised and acknowledged the scarifices and selflessness of the exalted families of martyrs, persons missing in action, POWs and combatants.

In conclusion, the umma Imam Khomeyni responded to the enthusiastic expressions of emotion from the party which was there.

Khamene'i Warns Against Attempts To Sow Discord

LD151118 Tehran IRNA in English 1053 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 15, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Monday urged people to be aware of enemies who were attempting to sow discord among them, stressing that such elements should be confronted severely. President Khamene'i was addressing a gathering of members of revolutionary organisations of Sarband, in the central province, and the city's Friday prayers leader.

He referred to the conspiracies of international arrogance against the Islamic Republic of Iran and said that by sowing discord among the people and officials who adhere to Imam Khomeyni's line, the enemy was plotting to counter the Islamic Revolution.

Pointing to the Iraqi-imposed war, President Khamene'i stressed that victory in this war was a vital issue for the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added that priority should be given to matters relevant to the war because if, God forbid, the war turned to the advantage of the enemy, the Islamic Republic will lose everything.

He noted that if Eastern and Western powers had not helped the Iraqi regime, the Muslim combatants of Iran would have put an end to the war in only one week. The Iraqi regime, Khamene'i said, was a puppet in the hands of Eastern and Western imperialism. He added that to support a regime which was rejected by the public was a vain attempt in the long run.

President Khamene'i also pointed to the vicious propaganda by international news media against the Islamic Republic and said that such an attitude was not accidental. He added that such a policy was part of an extensive plan designed by the Zionists against the Islamic Republic of Iran. But, he stressed, the Islamic Revolution would have not been in its present stage if the people had been decieved by such propaganda.

Khamene'i Urges Redoubled Efforts by IRNA

LD121458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Heads of IRNA offices abroad and officials from that organization this morning met Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Republic. During the meeting Mr Khamene'i, referring to the main elements of news work — consisting of speed, accuracy, and volume — said: The point to which one should pay attention is that we are not carrying out our activities in a free and easy, healthy and safe atmosphere. In circumstances where the vast volume of news is produced by a news processing network made up of four or five well-known world news agencies, then you brothers and sisters should redouble your efforts to neutralize this propaganda.

Referring to the fact that in the years 1954-1957 the United States made great efforts in the field of propaganda against the Soviet Union, and the fact that the volume of news disseminated by the United States against Islamic Iran today was far greater than during those years, and the fact that various types of news experience and capabilities and various techniques for the rapid transmission of news had been used as tools for confronting the Islamic Revolution, the president of the Republic emphasized: Heeding these issues should make us redouble our efforts. These problems will not be solved by a mere allocation of resources and capabilities;you brothers and sisters, with your sympathetic efforts, while maintaining your offensive position and the feeling that the world news machines wish to condemn our revolution in the minds of people, should rise against these people.

In another part of his speech addressed to the heads of IRNA offices abroad, Mr Khamene'i said: At times we are behind world news, or our news machine does not place us in the course of world news at the appropriate time or might even refrain from informing us of the news which might be manufactured against us. It is your duty, brothers and sisters, to forecast the aims of their poisonous propaganda and find the antidote to the same. IRNA today, more than any other time before, needs to be enriched by the revolutionary insight, spirit, and morale of its staff and also by the expansion of its capabilities.

In conclusion, the president of the Republic noted: Regarding the Western news onslaught, we do not at all feel weakness or helplessness. This is not because we possess a world propaganda network, but rather we feel that a spiritual readiness to confront them exists within us and we would employ spiritual preparedness if it were coupled with capabilities and, if not, we would create those capabilities. Possessing an efficient news agency, from the standpoint of quality with the same dimensions mentioned, would enable us to defeat the enemy in the news field and in other fields. This is because defeat and victory in the news field would not stop at the dimension of news and would entail victory and defeat in all areas.

Justice Official on 'Retribution Bill'

LD141213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] According to the reports of the Central News Unit from Ahvaz, Mir-Mohammadi, a member of the Supreme Judicial Council, in an interview with the correspondents said: Those who commit acts contrary to Islamic laws under the influence of the last regime's satanic culture will be dealt with in a decisive manner.

While emphasizing the application of the retribution bill, he said: Retribution sentences are already being passed in the courts of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and these are not limited to passing judgments on murder cases.

Mir-Mohammadi, in conclusion, referred to organizing the international seminar on Islamic justice and said: At present, the committees of this seminar in Tehran and Qom are carrying out research. God willing, the world's experts and lawyers will be invited to participate in this seminar as soon as the committees complete their task.

Foreign Ministry Protests Afghan Allegations

LD141814 Tehran IRNA in English 1807 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 14, IRNA — The Afghan charge d'affaires in Tehran was summoned to the Foreign Ministry here today and submitted a letter of protest against false allegations by the Kabul government against the Islamic Republic.

The allegations accused Iran of fomenting clashes between a group of Iranians and another of Afghans in the village of Shar-shara in the Herat border region between Afghanistan and Iran. The protest note said Kabul's charges against Iran were "totally unfounded".

Deputy Foreign Minister Concludes Syrian Visit

LD151143 Tehran IRNA in English 1054 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 15 IRNA — Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykholeslam said in Damascus, Syria, Monday that he had discussed recent developments in the region with Syrian officials.

Speaking at the conclusion of his four-day visit to Syria, Sheykholeslam added that U.S. imperialists' offensive for imposing submissive agreements on Lebanon and pressure it exerts for the solution of Palestine issue were also reviewed.

During his stay in Syria, the Iranian official met and conferred with Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and Foreign Affairs Minister Faruq al-Shar' and presented him a message from his Iranian counterpart Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Sheykholeslam is due to visit Libya, Algeria, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to give Velayati's messages to the foreign ministers of the said countries.

Envoy Discusses Relations With Nicaragua

LD121907 Tehran IRNA in English 1753 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 12, IRNA — Iranian Foreign Ministry official Mir Mehdi met with Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Trade Alejandro Martinez in Managua Saturday and discussed bilateral ties and political developments in the region.

Mir Mehdi said Iran attached significance to ties with Nicaragua and believed that political and spiritual relations between the two countries were by far more important than economic gains.

On the recent Nicaraguan elections, the Iranian official said it was held despite pressures from the United States which indicated popular support for the government.

Martinez thanked the Iranian official for travelling to his country to attend the investiture ceremonies of the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

Meanwhile, Mir Mehdi who is deputy foreign minister in charge of parliamentary affairs, met with a member of Nicaragua's reconstruction council, Rafael Cordova, Saturday.

In the meeting, Mir Mehdi called for expansion of ties while the nicaraguan official expressed gratitude for the Islamic Republic's solidarity with Nicaragua.

Mir Mehdi had earlier handed a message from President Khamene'i to ortega.

Delivers Message to Ortega

LD132236 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, who received a message from Iranian President' Ali Khamene'i, said Saturday he looked forward to the expansion of ties with the Islamic Republic.

The message was delivered by Iran's Deputy Foreign mInister Mujtaba Mir-Mehdi who was in Managua to attend the investiture ceremony of the Nicaraguan president.

Ortega said he greatly valued Iranian support for his country and expected such support to continue in the face of imperialist plots against Nicaragua.

Ortega also expressed hope that ties between the two countries would expand after the opening of Nicaragua's embassy in Tehran in the near future.

The Iranian envoy said the Nicaraguan revolution had a special value for the Iranian people and noted that Iran was among the first countries to recognise the revolutionary government in Managua.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,972

LD141614 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 14, IRNA — At least 40 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in sporadic fighting in the western and northwestern battle fronts on Sunday.

Joint Military Staff Communique No. 1972 said one enemy truck and ten weaponry emplacements of the Iraqi forces were set afire in the same fronts.

It also reported the Iranian fighter bombers raid against the Rawanduz barracks, 45 kms from the border with Iran in northeastern Iraq, this morning and said considerable casualties and other losses were inflicted on the enemy forces.

A radar station was also destroyed in the attack by the Air Force planes, which all returned to their bases safely, it added.

In other battle action, artillary fire was traded in the southern fronts, raging heavier near Zaid and Kushk regions. In one area in the southern fronts, Iran's Muslim fighters spotted enemy forces building fortifications and immediately opened fire on them, repelling them from the area.

Meanwhile, two civilians were wounded in Abadan on Sunday and two houses and a shop were damaged by Iraqi long-range heavy weapons fire.

Air Force Chief Threatens 'Decisive Reply' to Iraq

LD141202 Tehran IRNA in English 1148 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 14, IRNA — The Iranian Air Force struck at an Iraqi troop concentration base today in the northeast of Iraq, less than 24 hours after a similar attack on an enemy base in the southeast.

Today's air strike was carried out by a number of Iranian warplanes at 10:25 (6:55 GMT) against the Rawanduz barracks, 45 kms inside Iraq's northeastern territory.

Casualties and damages were inflicted, including the destruction of a radar station.

The Iranian Air Force bombed an enemy troop concentration point at the Al-Kumayt barracks, 80 kms deep inside Iraq in the southeast, just after noon on Sunday, causing considerable losses of men and material.

Iranian Air Force Commander Colonel Hushang Sediq told IRNA that any future attacks by the Iraqi Air Force against Iranian residential areas would trigger a firm reaction from the Islamic Republic.

"If necessary, we have the capability to bomb any point inside Iraq and in case the Iraqi Air Force repeats its attacks on our country's civilian areas, we will give them a decisive reply," the Air Force commander said.

Iraqi air raids against Iranian border villages and towns this month have claimed more than 50 civilian lives and many more injuries, mainly in the southern Province of Khuzestan.

Following the Iraqi attacks, Iran called for a United Nations' fact-finding team to carry out an investigation and report to the U.N. secretary general. The team visited Khuzestan twice in recent days and visited the wounded survivors of the bombings and inspected damaged villages.

26 Injured Iraqi POW's To Be Released

LD151238 Tehran IRNA in English 1215 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 15, IRNA — The Islamic Republic will free 26 Iraqi prisoners of war in the near future, according to the Islamic Committee of Iraqi POW Affairs.

A spokesman for the committee told IRNA today that the POWs, who have been maimed in the war or are suffering from various injuries, would be released unilaterally.

The committee will continue to enlist handicapped POWs for future return to their country, the spokesman said.

The last time a group of handicapped prisoners were returned to Iraq was last October when Iran released 72 Iraqi POWs while Iraq released 100 Iranian POWs, 74 of them civilians.

In another development, an Iraqi POW at the Tariq ul-Qods camp donated his gold watch for the famine stricken people in Ethiopia.

He also said he regretted taking part in the war against the Islamic Republic and requested to fight in the war alongside the Iranian Muslim combatants.

Iraqi Warplane Downed in 'Dogfight' Over Gulf

LD141606 Tehran IRNA in English 1602 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 14, IRNA — An intruding Iraqi warplane was shot down in a dogfight over the Persian Gulf this afternoon, the military reported.

The plane crashed into the Persian Gulf waters at 17:47 (14:17 GMT), the report said but did not specify how many Iranian or Iraqi Air Force planes were engaged in the dogfight.

The shooting of the enemy plane comes at a time when Iraq has stepped up its attacks against commercial shipping sailing near the Iranian oil export terminal at Khark Island during the past two weeks.

Most Iraqi claims of attacking "large naval targets" in the area, however, have not been confirmed independently.

The latest operation by the Iranian Air Force was the third reported in two days. Iranian planes struck against Iraqi troops concentrations in the south and north of Iraq today and on Sunday.

Iraqi 'Mojahedin' Blow Up Baghdad-Basra Railway

LD141648 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 14, IRNA — Iraqi mojahedin blew up the Baghdad-Basra railway in the Hawr al-Hammar region recently, disturbing normal rail traffic, reported sources close to the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revoution of Iraq. According to this report, the state radio of Baghdad, in order to deviate the public opinion from the original event, claimed that this railway line was facing technical difficulties resulting from sand storms.

Meanwhile, eight students were martyred in Iraq's Arbil Prison after being subjected to brutal torture. They had been in the prison for one year.

Volunteers Continue To Leave for Battlefronts

LD131125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] According to reports, in continuation of the departure of the ever-present-on-the-scene people to the battlefronts of the war against the Iraqi aggressors, in the last 2 days large groups of volunteers have left for the war-stricken region. Among them were a group of selfless combatants from the oppressed Mobilization of Lar, 150 Mobilization troops from Najafabad, 50 Mobilization brothers from Razan, hundreds from Shiraz, and a group from the Mobilization forces of Kazerun.

Also for the purpose of reconstruction of the war-torn areas caused by the atrocities of the Iraqi Zionist regime, in the last few days two caravans named Shahid Ghaffari and Shahid Navvab Safavi, comprising 150 popular technicians and experts from the cities of Mashhad, Bojnurd, Shirvan, Kashmar, Quchan, Qayen, Esfarayen, Torbat-e Heydariyeh, Torbat-e Jam and Gonabad, were dispatched by Khorasan's Reconstruction Jihad headquarters to rebuild liberated areas of Dasht-e Azadegan.

Afghan Muslim Mojahedin Raid Ghowr Province

LD141054 Tehran IRNA in English 0836 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Mashhad, Jan. 14, IRNA — The Afghan Muslim mojahedin fighting the Soviet-backed regime of Afghanistan in an attack on the bases of the Soviet and government troops in Ghowr Province, killed 70 of them and captured another 60 early this month. In this operation the mojahedin seized some 120 weapons. According to an informed source of mojaheden, in this operation 7 of the mojahedin were martyred.

Muslim Revolutionaries Launch Attacks in Lebanon

LD111734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday, the region of Zahrani in southern Lebanon was the scene of one of the most intensive attacks of the Muslim revolutionaries against the Zionist enemy. In the course of an attack, a military column of the Zionist regime came under the fire of the Muslim revolutionaries in the vicinity of the town of Ablun,and at least 12 personnel of the occupying forces were either killed or wounded; 1 lorry and 1 vehicle of these forces were also destroyed.

According to the Central News Unit, following this attack reinforcing units of the Zionists attacked Ablun and arrested 70 of its inhabitants.

In addition, the Muslim revolutionaries attacked command headquarters of the Zionist forces in Nabatiyah and killed or wounded several guards of this headquarters. A military unit patrolling near the village of Dayr al-Kayfa, in the Tyre region, was also attacked by the Muslim revolutionaries. After this attack, the Zionist forces opened fire on rural houses and inflicted heavy damage.

At dawn yesterday, the Muslim revolutionaries fired two missiles on a Zionist military station in the Ra's al-'Ayn region, south of Tyre, and inflicted some losses and casualties on the invading enemy.

Other reports received from southern Lebanon also indicate that during a clash between the Lebanese Muslim revolutionaries and members of a Zionist patrol unit, 3 days ago, three Muslim warriors were martyred and one was wounded. According to the local news agencies of Lebanon, the Zionist occupiers took the bodies of these martyres to the village of Kafar Falus, in the southern region.

Also yesterday, the body of a Muslim businessman from the occupied city of Tyre, who had been abducted by the Zionists 10 days ago, was discovered. According to the Central News Unit, the discovery of this martyr's body, shot in the head, created a wave of wrath. In protest against the Zionists' horrific crimes, the people staged a sit-in yesterday.

'Dubious' Visits to Mideast by U.S., UK, USSR

GF131300 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] What do the dubious visits to our Islamic region mean? Perhaps, brothers and sisters, we can explore their implications in the following talk.

Over the past days the Persian Gulf region and the Middle East witnessed a series of dubious visits and moves in this strategic area by officials from the imperialist and reactionary circles and administrations in some countries. The Persian Gulf and Middle East arouse the appetite of the imperialists because of the resources in the countries of this region on the one hand, and because of the role which can be assigned to rulers of some regimes in the Gulf region and the Middle East to serve the imperialists' interests and plans.

Press reports note the visit to Cairo, Tel Aviv, Amman, and then Baghdad by Joseph Sisco, former U.S. State Department under secretary, and the possibility of continuing his tour so as to include some Gulf capitals. Other press reports point out the visit

to some Gulf countries by Richard Luce, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. Following these imperialist moves, the Soviet defense minister will go to the Middle East region to assess the existing political situation and the latest developments in the region. In the meantime, the shah of Jordan will leave for the Persian Gulf region tomorrow, Sunday, on a visit to some countries.

These dubious visits to the Persian Gulf region and the Middle East are not coincidental. The aspired goals of these visits are well studied: They happen to fall within the context of the imperialists' inclinations and aspirations aimed at reinforcing the imperialists' presence in this strategic zone. Aging British colonialism, which controlled the affairs of the Gulf region and huge areas of the Middle East until the 70's, has resumed activity to regain some of its former positions in the region's states. This was the reason for the visit to the Persian Gulf countries by Richard Luce, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and his meeting with the British ambassadors accredited to the Gulf during his visit to Bahrain to discuss the forthcoming colonial plan for the region. The British minister claimed that his government does not intend to increase the British naval presence near the Strait of Hormuz, which according to him, now consists of two naval ships.

In the meantime, Douglas Herd, former British minister of state for Foreign Affairs, stated that the British Government is prepared to intervene militarily in the Persian Gulf should one of the region's governments request it to do so.

Joseph Sisco, former U.S. State Department under secretary, started his tour of a number of the region's states, which included occupied Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, and Kuwait. Press reports pointed out that Sisco intends to arrange a joint strategy among the regimes of Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, and the Zionist enemy to confront the growth of the Islamic uprising, which is spreading throughout the region and is posing a threat to imperialist and reactionary interests.

It seems that the Soviets have entered the race alongside their imperialist counterparts in the West in order to impose their hegemony on the region, particularly following the relative shrinkage of the Soviet presence during recent years. Therefore, the Soviet defense minister will leave for the Middle East region toward the end of January to visit some capitals there. The tour will concentrate on the means to regain Soviet influence and the possibility of obtaining a new role in the Middle East crisis talks, particularly now that both Eastern and Western imperialism principally agreed during the recent Geneva talks on a new formula for an accord between them during the forthcoming era.

What continues to be of importance here is the awareness of the Islamic peoples and the necessity to confront these dubious developments and contacts that are being planned by Eastern and Western imperialism and their reactionary agent rulers in the region in an attempt to confront the growing Islamic revival throughout the Middle Eastern countries, which constitute a part of our great Islamic homeland.

The confrontation of these conspiratorial visits and contacts by our Muslim peoples and their revolutionary masses is considered a pressing necessity. It is imposed by the situation in the region, which is witnessing a horrible imperialist challenge primarily aimed at crushing the ambitions of the Islamic peoples in order to prevent the collapse of the imperialist and reactionary interests. These interests have started to fall under the pressure of the uprisings witnessed in various countries of the Muslim region during recent years. Indeed, confronting these conspiratorial visits necessitates a revolutionary jihad, the responsibility of which is placed on the shoulders of every Muslim who rejects humiliation and submission and who aspires for freedom and liberation from all forms of subordination and colonial hegemony.

UK Official's Meeting in Manama Examined

GF131217 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jan 85

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] News sources in Manama yesterday reported an important meeting between British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce, who is currently paying a 3-day visit to Bahrain, the British ambassador to Iraq and the representatives of British diplomatic mission in Tehran. The ambassadors of the GCC countries in Bahrain also attended. The news reports said that the Gulf war and possible developments in this war were the main topics of discussion.

The observers noted that British information media have refrained from publicizing the abovementioned meeting or from casting light on it, despite its exceptional nature. This shows that the British media prefer to keep the proceedings of this meeting secret.

This, however, gives rise to a question about what Britain is trying to do through its recent move in the Persian Gulf region. As is known, the conservative government in Britain has been claiming ever since the war was imposed on the Islamic Republic that it remains neutral in the war. However, many people who are following the abovementioned war do not believe Britain is neutral as it claims. Also Britain's strategic stance toward the war is not much different in its objectives from the stance of the Western oppressors, who intend to limit the spread of Islam in the area. The oppressors found in Saddam a major ally to implement their goal through the war. This, in fact, explains the Western military, political and economic aid to the ruling regime in Iraq, of which Britain provides a part. However, despite the secrecy of the British information media about the mission of British Minister Richard Luce in Bahrain and the nature of his meeting which we earlier pointed out, political observers believe that the incidents which the Persian Gulf region will witness in the near future will explain the dimensions of the new British moves in the region. These moves, as we said, cannot be far removed from the general hostile strategy of the Western arrogance.

KEYHAN: Iran Reorganizes Council of Guardians

GF150710 London KEYHAN in Persin 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] The organization of the Council of Guardians has undergone some changes and new developments. A spokesman and a secretary have been appointed for the council. In the past, the council had a chairman — Ayatollah Meshkini, who is Qom's Friday Imam. Meshkini is considered a reactionary mullah and supports the policy of harsh action.

In order to isolate Meshkini it was decided to appoint Ayatollah Safa'i as secretary and Ayatollah Emami-Kashani as spokesman for the council. During the past few months, whenever the regime has proposed allowing the return of Iranians living abroad or reviewing the complaints of those whose property has been confiscated or plundered, Meshkini has strongly opposed it in his Friday Prayer sermons.

Clandestine: Former Ministers Escape to England

GF130645 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] A Nejat-e Iran correspondent in Qom reports that M'adikhah, the former minister of Islamic Guidance, and Asgharowladi, the fomer minister of Commerce, escaped to England this week. Both had been under prosecution by the representatives of Montazeri. These two former ministers of the so-called Islamic regime had been charged in civil courts with the serious crimes of misappropriations in transactions, allowing the import of banned items, and commercial embezzlement. The same report adds that a group of Qom clergy had tried to use their influence to have the cases against the two quashed. The recent participation of these two persons in some meetings of the opponents of Montazeri in Qom had enraged the deputy of the Imam. He therefore ordered the prosecution of these two persons and had asked that the cases against them should go ahead. It must be noted that both Asgharowladi and M'adikhah were prominent merchants of Tehran and had played a large share in the uprising of the mullahs in 1978. Last week, when they became aware that they were being prosecuted by the representatives of Montazeri, they made good their escape to England.

Clandestine: Students, Workers Arrested in Mashhad

GF141716 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Hundreds of persons opposed to the clerics' regime have been arrested in Mashhad. According to our correspondents, the number has reached 300, with most of them being students and workers. The new wave of arrests in Mashhad began on 30 December and still continues.

Supervising these oppressive measures is a three-man group of clerics who went to Mashhad from Tehran. Following the last visit by 'Ali Khamene'i and Musavi, hundreds of people have been arrested in Mashhad.

The city and the province of Khorasan are in turmoil. The people of this region have been boycotting the official Friday prayer meetings. Reports from Free Voice of Iran correspondents said that the people strongly hate cleric Wa'iz Tabasi,Khomeyni's representative, and neither he nor other state officials can induce anybody to attend the official prayers. Only a handful of hezbollahis attended the services.

Our correspondents added that the influence of Agha Tabataba'i Qomi is increasing in Mashhad. This is because of Qomi's opposition to the doctrine of Velayat-e Faqih and the clerics' government. The people of Mashhad see his opposition as a positive signal. In fact, people in Mashhad are opposed to the lack of individual freedom, the killings and arrests, and the misappropriation of funds. They oppose the oppressive regime in the country.

Our correspondents in Mashhad said that the opposition by the Khorasan people to the regime is not based on any religious differences. The people in this region are demanding the ouster of Khomeyni and his clerics. They want a national government to replace the present regime.

Clandestine Assails Stance Toward Afghanistan

TA141444 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Iran's Islamic Regime — Enforcer of Imperialism's Ominous Plans Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As we are aware, at the foreign ministers' meeting of member-countries of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], regimes dependent on imperialism, which constitute the majority, succeeded this time too in imposing the so-called Afghan problem — drawn up in Washington — on the conference in accordance with the prescription and directive of their imperialist overlords. This decision was taken under conditions in which the true representatives of the Afghan people, namely the democratic and popular Afghan government, did not attend this meeting. Therefore, in the view of the Afghan people and government, any decision by these gentlemen is null and void. In an official statement in this connection, the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs has condemned the measures by agents of Washington and Tel Aviv, who dare to speak in the name of the liberated Afghan people, as shameless interference in the domestic affairs of the independent country of Afghanistan.

This time also, a number of individuals inspired by their American masters, in order to justify their illegal action with regard to Afghanistan at the ICO meeting, used the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan as a pretext. The Afghan Foreign Ministry statement decisively rejected this pretext by the foes of the Afghan people, and announced that limited units of Soviet Army forces in Afghanistan were stationed in that country in accordance with the request by the legal Afghan Government, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation, and according to Article 51 of the UN Charter regarding the extension of aid to repel aggression from abroad which was and continues to be conducted from the territory of Pakistan and Iran against Afghanistan. Everyone is aware that the Afghan Government has repeatedly declared that should outside aggression and the undeclared war by U.S.

imperialism and regional reaction be halted, the limited contingent of Soviet forces will leave Afghan soil.

It is U.S. imperialism, its Western allies, and regional reaction — including Iran's reactionary Islamic regime — that do not want the situation in Afghanistan to return to normal and the Afghan people to embark on building a new society. With their interventions they are trying to aggravate tension around Afghanistan.

Iran's Islamic regime, which entertains the vain thought of exporting its notorious Islamic Revolution to Afghanistan — hand in hand with U.S. imperialism — supports fugitive Afghan counterrevolutionary killers and brigands, organizes and trains them in special camps, and then dispatches them to Afghanistan to commit terror, murder and subversive acts, and subsequently raises an uproar to the effect that Islam has allegedly been endangered in Afghanistan.

These gentlemen cowardly exploit the presence of Afghan refugees in our country, and shed crocodile tears for them at international assemblies, whereas they themselves are preventing the return of these Afghan refugees to their liberated homeland. The Afghan Government has officially announced again that allAfghans who left their homeland under the influence of propaganda by the enemies and who are at present residing abroad can return to their homeland, and that their rights will not be impaired. If the rulers of the Islamic Republic were the least sincere and were not adhering to the plan of the imperialists, they would have sent the Afghans who want to return to their homeland to democratic Afghanistan. However, these gentlemen who claim to implement Islamic justice, have adopted a hostile stance toward Afghans who want to return to their homeland. They exert pressure on them, subject them to various methods of torture, dispatch them to the war front, and at best expel them from the country and send them to Pakistan.

Yes, the tyrannical Islamic rulers have adopted a hostile approach — an American approach — toward Afghanistan and its Muslim people, and are in the front ranks of all anti-Afghan measures, in interference in the domestic affairs of this independent country, and in the undeclared war of U.S. imperialism against democratic Afghanistan. The Iranian people condemn this policy by the Islamic government toward democratic Afghanistan, as well as imperialist plots against the liberated Afghan people, in which the Islamic regime is a partner in crime with the imperialists and regional reaction, including the recent conspiracy by the IOC.